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Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862. NUMBER 222.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

☞ Gen. Blenker has been restored to his command. He is unquestionably a valiant officer, and the hints he has had should be a warning to him.

☞ The resolution offered in Congress yesterday by Mr. Fenton of New York, is indeed suggestive of inquiry. Is he describing the present condition of the army of the Potomac?

☞ The battle near Winchester turns out to have been much more than a "skirmish," as it was at first announced. It was a most inglorious attack of Jackson's rebels upon Gen. Shields's Brigade, and as bad a rebel defeat as we have yet chronicled. The particulars are given in our telegraph columns.

NEW ORLEANS THREATENED. The Federal troops at Ship Island have taken Fort Pike, at the entrance of Lake Ponchartrain; and it is reported, via Havana, that Porter's mortar fleet had been seen to enter the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi. These circumstances may well excite our curiosity for the next news. Capt. Porter's fleet left Key West on the 6th inst., all in good order, and it is about time we should hear from them. Port Pike is distant from Ship Island only half a day's sail, and is in the direct line to New Orleans.

THE WINCHESTER BATTLE. At length we have more circumstantial accounts of the battle near Winchester. It seems Gen. Jackson, misled by the representations of spies in Winchester, forced the battle before reinforcements had arrived from the main rebel army, and was immensely disappointed in the result. His demoralized troops, running for very life, have passed clear through Strasburg, and at last accounts, Gen. Banks was six miles beyond that place. The losses on both sides, and the importance of the result, warrant this battle an honorable place in the list of Federal victories.

ISLAND NO. 10. The siege of Island No. 10 has now continued thirteen days—this being the fourteenth—and yet the victory is not our's, nor can we see that it draws nearer. The rebels have not abandoned any other portion of their works than what lay within our long range, and the firing almost ceases from the conviction that it is powder thrown away. Our fleet have found a worse enemy than rebel batteries in the ugly current of the river. But for this, they might, as at Fort Henry, come to close quarters and a quick result. It is given out, therefore, that the experience of the past two weeks has demonstrated the necessity of new tactics, and with the adoption of these the work will soon be over. We print on the fourth page several interesting letters from the seat of war.

THE NASHVILLE ESCAPED. The Confederate steamer Nashville has again slipped through our fingers. We thought we had got her at Beaufort, or at least that the rebels had destroyed her, but, like the Irishman's flea, she wasn't there! She had run the blockade. The U. S. steamship Cambridge, that had been watching outside, has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and her officers tell how it was done. We'll go it blind that these blockading officers are not very smart. They knew Newbern had been taken, and that the next move would be upon Beaufort, where was then the very troublesome steamer Nashville. And yet this very vessel, that had once run the blockade under their very noses, has run past them again going in the other direction.

Supreme Court Decisions. The Supreme Court have decided, after an elaborate argument, two cases, namely, the United States against Lysander Babbitt, and Rob. Ross against Chauncey Rose, in favor of the United States, settling therein that Registers and Receivers of public lands cannot retain the fees on military bounty land warrants beyond the compensation of $3,000 per annum, to which they were limited by the act of 1818. This decision of a long-contested question saves to the Government nearly a million of dollars. The argument on behalf of the Government was prepared and conducted by Assistant Attorney-General Coffey.

The Police and Phillips's Lecture. It was from the police that the rumors came all through Friday of the day that a conspiracy was made by five hundred rowdies to break up the meeting by violence. It was from them that the warnings came with an affectation of secrecy, to stay away, for there would be a disturbance. But we have yet to hear of any gathering of any present to prevent or put down this riot, of which they were so well advised.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The immunity enjoyed by the Cincinnati mob—thanks to a Mayor more than half a rebel—need not be expected by their K. G. C. friends of Chicago. We pity the man who makes any disturbance at Bryan Hall. He will carry home with him a head badly hurt by a hickory stick. Chicago is too loyal a latitude for the sort of things witnessed in Pike's Opera House.

Resumption of Specie Payments. The property of resuming specie payments is under consideration at Washington and among the banks. The arguments by which the step is recommended are the following: First, the large supply of precious metals in the country. Secondly, the high value attained by the securities of Government, enabling it to sell its 6 per cent. twenty-year stock for specie on better terms than the equivalent of a 7 per cent. twenty-year stock at par. Thirdly, the success of the Union army, by which a vast portion of territory is being recovered and restored to commercial interchange, adding to our *supply of exportable products*, which will tend to and finally supersede the export of specie in trade with foreign nations. Fourthly, the great abundance of gold in all commercial circles—at home and abroad—keeping down the premium on specie, which not much above par, and also the rates of foreign exchange.

Navigation to Dubuque. The steamer Hawkeye State was to leave St. Louis to-day (27th,) for Dubuque,—the first boat of the season. The river was clear at Lacoshine on Tuesday, and no trouble was apprehended in getting the boat to her destination.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says the tax bill drags slowly, and it would now seem as if the House cared but little whether it was speedily made a law or not. The pressure to report it, from almost the title page to date, overwhelming, and embraces representations from the extreme West, East and North, the heaviest influence against it, however, comes from points nearer the Capital.

☞ The Utica *Herald* of Monday says: Latest information from Mrs. Buckingham, the victim in the Remsen shooting case, that the sufferer is in a critical condition, recovery is not despaired of. The would-murderer is in Mohawk street jail, prepared for a plea of insanity.

☞ Six rebel prisoners having been added to escape from Camp Butler, at Springfield, proved sympathizers outside, Col. Morris has shut the gates against everybody, and now as much as a mouse's life is worth to inside, or hold intercourse with the prisoners.

☞ The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says the "8th delinquent" at Washington, whose name some promise has been given in the kitchen, is a Cabinet officer, and not of the Navy Department. Who is it?

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Attempts to Re-Organize the Democratic Party.

CAMERON AND THE RUSSIA MISSION.

Military Opinions of the Potomac Campaign.

McCLELLAN'S ARMY---RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

A resolution was offered in the House today, by Mr. Fenton of New York, instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the exposure of bodies of our troops belonging to the army of the Potomac, who, being deprived shelter for days and weeks in consequence of orders to march, which orders were countermanded, were left without adequate food and protection; and as to who is responsible. Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky objected. He believed in letting the "army take care of itself."

Mr. Dawes of Mass. made an hour's speech to-day on Alexander Cummings.

Senator Howe presented the first petition of the season, asking the liberty of the press in the country. It will be followed by many others, and to some effect.

Soldiers throng the Capitol this week.

The reported capture of Fort Pike, below New Orleans, which recent intelligence from Ship Island renders probable, opens the way to Lake Ponchartrain from the Southern shore, where a shell road seven miles long, leads to New Orleans. The bee line is only about five miles. The water is five to ten feet deep.

Major Inshad, a Hungarian officer who served in the Italian war, is preparing a critical review of military operations on the Potomac, from the date of the appointment of Gen. McClellan to the evacuation of Manassas.

Gen. Cameron, now here, has said that he should decline the mission to Russia.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have statistics showing the number of slaves to be fifteen hundred now, though the census of 1860 shows three thousand. Many have been sent away since the agitation of the subject.

A scouting party of rebels (Louisiana Tigers) recently came within sight of Manassas Junction.

A circular looking to the reorganization of the Democratic party, is in circulation. It has been signed by most of the Democratic Congressmen, and by Senator Carlile.

Jackson's depot of supplies and stores is at Mount Jackson, twenty miles beyond Strasburg. It is estimated that a million dollars worth of spoils were on the road. General Banks is pressing on.

Gen. Blenkerhas been restored to his command.

Carl Schurz; W. B. Burnett, of N. Y.; Col. Jno. W. Geary, of Penn.; Col. Terry, of Conn., now at Port Royal; Capt. Rufus Saxton, Chief of Marines at Port Royal; Col. Rodman, of a Rhode Island regiment at Newbern; and Capt. Geo. L. Hartsuff, now in the Adjutant General's department—are nominated for Brigadiers to-day.

No confirmations or rejections were made in executive session to-day.

The steamer Nashville came out of a channel which the pilots had pronounced too shallow, in a very dark night, showing no lights. The captains of the blockading vessels think she was hit once or twice. Three more blockading vessels arrived "just too late." One was away after coal.

No important amendments to the tax bill were adopted to-day. The discussion, and the votes on several proposed amendments, indicated that the House will strike out the amendment imposing a tax on whisky manufactured before the passage of the bill.

An order from the Adjutant General's office declares that troops temporarily being on the boundaries adjoining a Department, are to remain under their proper commander.

The rebel non-performance of the promise to release all Union prisoners in exchange for prisoners released by Burnside, excites much indignation, as Commissioners had been appointed by Gen. Halleck to visit the Fort Donelson prisoners at Chicago, and they had taken the names of some 1,000 rebels who desired to take the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Colfax yesterday earnestly protested to the President and Secretary of War, who today revoked the commission, and ordered that none be released. The rebel prisoners will therefore be kept till Col. Corcoran and all our Federal prisoners in the South are unconditionally discharged.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House having addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of War regarding purchased vessels for carrying water, he responded to-day by enclosing a letter of Assistant Secretary Tucker, explaining these purchases.

Frequent applications are made as to the disposal of public lands in the territory of Nevada, but as the land districts have not yet been organized therein, no species of "first come first served" can be adopted.

Virginians, which were the 1st, 2d, 4th, 13th, 23d, 28, 29th, and one previously sent onto Fort Monroe; 27th, by Ashby's cavalry, two 6-gun batteries, and one 4-gun battery.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 26, 9 P. M.—Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, still in pursuit of the fleeing rebels.

All letters for officers and soldiers in Gen. Banks's division should be directed to Winchester till further notice.

OFFICIAL VIA WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A dispatch received here to-night from Cairo, gives the latest news from Island No. 10. The main works of the enemy, on the main land, are overflowed. This delays effective operations by our forces.

CAIRO, March 26.—The weather is very fine to-day, and the river is rising slowly, causing no inconvenience, with no danger of an overflow, unless the levee breaks. It is well guarded constantly. The water is at a stand at Louisville.

Vague rumors are afloat of events improbable to have happened.

The extent and energy of preparations have not abated.

There has been a want of hospital supplies, medicines, &c., here, in consequence of a large number of men being thrown suddenly into this division without bringing such supplies with them from parts whence they came. This specially exhausted supplies here.

It is not true that the rebels at Island No. 10 were drowned out of some of their batteries. The water cannot reach but one. We fire only occasional shots, and they, fearing no attack, have retired out of range, withdrawing tents, &c. This is also all there is known of their reported evacuation. On the other hand the rumors say they are increasing their strength, and mean to fight, unless outflanked by our victorious advances east of Memphis.

Rebel sources assert positively that Memphis will be burned if likely to fall into our hands. Surrender, evacuation and destruction seem to become fashionable with them, they may do either at any time.

Waterhouse's battery, composed of Chicago boys, have received the balance of their horses.

The character of our army, as indicated by its commanding officers, is changing for the better. When the session of Congress commenced, every officer but one in the command of a department, belonged to the extreme pro-slavery school. McClellan on the Potomac, Buell in Kentucky, Halleck in Missouri, Sherman in Port Royal, Banks and Lovell at Accomac, held all the important commands. Gen. Hunter, the solitary exception, had been banished to Fort Leavenworth, where, instead of being allowed to do but training rations to fugitive Indians, and playing whist with his staff. Two-thirds of the division composing the army of the Potomac were of the same school. Negro catching was their chief occupation and pastime. Whatever the Administration intended to do in their strategy. Now, mark the improvement. Each of the five *corps d'armee* recently created is commanded by a conservative Republican or a known anti-slavery man. Hunter has been sent to supersede the pro-slavery dyspepsia, Sherman; Butler, an anti-slavery Democrat, has been appointed commander of the Gulf Department. Fremont's re-appointment, whatever else may be said of it, is an anti-slavery fact. Negro catching and negro whipping have been pretty generally stopped. An article of war has been enacted, forbidding the barbarous practice on the pain of dismissal. Congress, after a pretty tough struggle with Marshal Lamon, has got Washington jail purished of its worst elements. Gen. Andrew Porter, Provost Marshal of the army and the District of Columbia, has given place to Gen. Wadsworth—an important and desirable change. Still, not to do injustice to Porter, it must be remarked that he did, on more than one occasion, march his guard to the city jail and take from the hands of the police, despite the rage and maledictions of the officials who had usurped control over them. These are gratifying indications of progress, and I for one am disposed to make the most of them, for which "Old Abe" is entitled to the credit.

It is appalling to think how the milk of human kindness has curdled in the hearts of Southern female traitors. Miss Cox, of Newark, at Fernandina, at Winchester it is the same story—Athalias and Jezebels at every window and on every door step throughout the world has never known such an epoch of tragedy queens. What a race of young vipers they might give birth to! Commander Rodgers' report of the occupation of Beaufort, and of the secesh heroines therein, reminds me of the taming of a shrew in Battle-row by a Wisconsin officer, some time ago. Mrs. Secesh met the officer in the street, had never seen him before, but addressed an insulting remark to him, simply because he was a United States uniform. He made no reply, but quietly followed her. When she reached home and entered the house, he went in also, ringing the door bell and bringing a servant, to whom he expressed a wish to see the master of the house. Master came down to the door, mistress, meanwhile, having gone scornfully to her room. The officer addressed Mr. Secesh as follows: "Sir, your wife insulted me on the street without provocation, because I wore the uniform of the United States. Now, sir, you shall apologize or I shall thrash you." Mr. Secesh, as soon as he recovered from his surprise, apologized amply. "Now," continued the officer, "call out your wife to the door and *make her apologize.* When she made her appearance the officer addressed her in the same language, we (Union soldiers never harm women. They are protected wherever we go by their weakness if not their innocence. I am limited in my without provocation, because I was in the military service of the United States, engaged in putting down rebellion and treason. Your husband, madam, is a gentleman, and a Christian gentleman, but I think I can chastise your husband, who is your lawful protector." Madame didn't wait to hear any more; she said she was sorry, and that she would never do so again!

Wendell Phillips Shall Be Have a Respectful Hearing.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.]

The character of Wendell Phillips is misunderstood, even by many of those who are willing to listen to reason. The principle to which he has devoted his life and his brilliant talents, is the freedom of all men. The sole means on which he relies for success, is addressed to white men. He has not advocated interference with slavery in the States, but on the contrary, has deprecated the agitation of the question, in order to relieve the Free States of the responsibility of slavery, and of a Government which that interest has always controlled. He is no advisor of insurrection or war to abolish slavery, but he now recognizes the issue which slavery has raised in this war.

But, as Mr. Phillips said to the audience at the Opera House, he does not desire to obtrude his opinions, and can employ his time better than to come a thousand miles to shock the prejudices of any. He cannot even respond to all the requests of those who are anxious to hear him. He came here on invitation of citizens of Cincinnati, and the audience assembled, anxious to hear him, warranted the invitation. But his friends have no desire to take the life of a man of such intellect, against a gang-ship rowdy who can be hired for three drths of whiskey to raise a riot, nor does he desire to make a contest of action against brute force; but it is probable that rational people will not look for permanent peace in this world until some better way of progress is through the Constitution and law, and whose means are appeals to the reason of the governing class, not appeals "in safety anywhere from Maine to South Carolina."

The case of Mr. Phillips is the case of every man in Ohio, for so long as men are lynched for Northern sentiments, no Ohio man is safe in the South, without renouncing his manhood, and throwing his guard to the city jail and the rowdy mob. Mr. Phillips, despite the rage and maledictions of the officials who had usurped control over them. These are gratifying indications of progress, and I for one am disposed to make the most of them, for which "Old Abe" is entitled to the credit.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 26, 1862.

Prof. Steiner made his saloon reconnoissance of Island No. 10 yesterday. He was accompanied by Col. Buford, of the 27th Illinois. Owing to the hazy condition of the atmosphere no important results were attained.

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Full Account of the Action.

Gen. Jackson Deceived by Winchester Rebels.

WHAT HE EXPECTED AND WHAT HE GOT.

GALLANTRY OF SHIELDS'S DIVISION.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Troops.

An Irish (Rebel) Regiment Shot Down for Refusing to Fight.

WINCHESTER, VA., March 25.—On Saturday at 2 o'clock P. M., the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's Cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets, and then skirmished with the Michigan Cavalry and a portion of the Maryland 1st.

Gen. Shields brought up his forces and fired rounds of shell, drove them back and took several prisoners. Gen. Shields was wounded in the arm by the fire of the enemy. Jackson had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it. Gen. Shields's forces slept on their arms Saturday night.

Sunday morning at sunrise, Jackson, being reinforced, attacked Gen. Shields near Kearnstown, three miles from Winchester. The enemy's force consisted of 8,000 of Ashby's Cavalry, 5,000 infantry, and nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of 18 pieces of artillery. The battle lasted from 7 to 10 A. M., when a charge made by the Ohio Infantry, First Michigan and First Virginia Cavalry on the right, drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again, in a dense wood, flanked by infantry, and drove us back. A short sanguinary engagement ensued, when Gen. Shields ordered Col. Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with considerable loss. The enemy being protected by a stone lodge, the 84th Pennsylvania and 16th Indiana charged their center, and the fight became general. Col. Murray of the 84th Pennsylvania was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with a yell, and captured a number of the enemy. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, rockets, cylinders, &c. Immensurable. Our troops bivouacked on the field.

Gen. Williams's first brigade, Col. Donnelly, of the 28th New York, commanding, reinforced Gen. Shields.

Gen. Banks, who was on his way to Washington on Sunday, returned and assumed command.

Meantime, Gen. Shields's division pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the entire distance, Jackson's men were panic-stricken and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten their wagons.

It is noticeable that nearly all the Confederates wounded were shot in the head and chest, testifying the superiority of our marksmen.

The losses on our side were chiefly Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana troops.

Those who conveyed the intelligence to Jacksonville that the Federals had left, no doubt believed such to be the fact. It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching, judging from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here. Gen. Shields's command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that Jackson could enter unmolested.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded and 300 prisoners, including an aid to Jackson.

Our loss is about sixty-five killed and 125 wounded.

On Sunday morning the rebels received reinforcements from Gen. Garnett, amounting to 800 men. The Union forces did not exceed 4,000 men, and with the exception of about 500, were of General Shields's division exclusively.

At last-past one the enemy made a feint on our left, commanded by Acting Brigadier General Sullivan, opening a heavy fire of artillery. While the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. General Kemble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. The enemy were strongly posted in woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole artillery force was engaged, consisting of four batteries, of twenty-four pieces in all.

The contest raged furiously till 3 p. m., the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than 300 or 400 yards, and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our right now emerged from the woods and attempted to capture Dowdy's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to fall back in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet.

General Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men rushed under the stone, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter.

Our loss in these skirmishes was heavy. Out of 300 men in the 84th Penn., 26 were killed and 83 wounded. Many officers were killed and wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory and losses with the 84th Pennsylvania.

The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground now in profusion, and their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering.

On their side the 4th and 5th Virginia regiments suffered most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and it was finally driven back. Irish battalion of 100 men, when brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops, refused, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon us. Twenty-five of the one hundred and fifty of them stayed the field.

Meanwhile the rebels gave way on their left and center, with a loss of 30 killed and wounded and 300 taken prisoners. Besides these, about 1,500 muskets were taken, and many other valuable trophies.

Our loss does not exceed 100 killed and 500 wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

WINCHESTER, March 25.—The details of last Saturday's fight have been received. They have been performed more deeds of valor during that day than in any battle in history.

Capt. Jones, 1st Ind. Cavalry, Brigade of Gen. Shields's division, rushed down the crest of a hill to the left of a stone fence, with two companies, was concealed by five thousand rebels, who emptied their guns into the two companies. Capt. Schriver charged on them, running out of them through in the face of the enemy, and rendezvoued a half through his cap, but was unhurt.

Capt. Poulson, chief of Gen. Shields's staff, was mortally wounded. Gen. Shields's staff was mostly disabled. Gen. Shields's attack was mainly upon the rebel left.

The Indianians suffered most.

ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

She Runs the Blockade out of Beaufort—Fort Macon not Blown Up.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 25.—The United States steamer Cambridge arrived here this morning, from the blockade of Beaufort, N. C., having left on Sunday evening last.

The rebel steamer Nashville escaped from the harbor of Beaufort on Tuesday night, the 18th inst., having run the blockade. The only U. S. vessels at the place were the steamer Cambridge and the bark Genesdrook, the latter a sailing vessel. The blockading vessels had news of the capture of Newbern, and were on the lookout for the Nashville, but were not numerous enough to prevent her escape. The Genesdrook just saw the Nashville, and immediately telegraphed to the Cambridge that she was coming out. The Cambridge followed the Nashville and fired a number of shots after with the bright of getting her into a fight, but the superior speed of the Nashville soon put her at a safe distance. Two of the shots from the Cambridge were supposed to have struck the Nashville.

The bark Glenn, which has been blockaded in the harbor of Beaufort for some time, was set on fire by the rebels on Sunday, and was still burning when the Cambridge left, in the evening. The Glenn was supposed to be fitting out as a privateer. The burning of this vessel was doubtless preparatory to an evacuation of the place.

Fort Macon had not been blown up by the rebels at the last accounts.

The bark Genesdrook and the steamer State of Georgia were left at the station by the Cambridge.

FROM THE GULF.

Porter's Fleet Enter the Mississippi.

English Troops Leaving Mexico—Accident in the Spanish Camp.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamer Columbia, from Havana 22d inst., arrived this afternoon. She has Vera Cruz dates of the 14th.

The English troops had arrived at Havana and sailed for Bermuda.

Some Mexican barracks, eight miles from Orizaba, accidentally blew up, and 500 (?) dead bodies found in the ruins.

It was reported at Havana that the steamer White Adriatic, with Kenny aboard, was captured while trying to run the blockade, and that Yancey is now a prisoner at Ft. Jefferson, Key West.

It was reported that Porter's mortar fleet had passed the South West Pass into the Mississippi river.

No rebel vessels had reached Havana lately.

River Open at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, March 26.—The first local made her first trip this afternoon at this point. The ice above the city is very firm, but there is a wide channel open.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad is so far repaired that running time is reduced to 19 hours.

New Advertisements.

G. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 65 Dearborn St., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 26.

SENATE.

Mr. KING of N. Y. presented a memorial asking that 50,000 copies of the report of the patent office be printed in German.

Mr. WILSON of Mass. read an extract from the Detroit *Tribune*, which said a curious document had been found showing there was a conspiracy formed in Detroit for the purpose of overthrowing the Federal Government. The document was dated Oct. 5, 1861, and said the League had commenced its work at Fortress Monroe; that Ex-President Pierce was among the most influential members of the League; that the Government was now in possession of the Department.

Mr. LATHAM also read a letter from Ex-President Pierce, of Concord, March 20, to show that an article had been published in the Saturday evening's Boston Journal, the substance of which had been before published in Michigan. The subject was not new to him, for he had had a correspondence on the subject with the Secretary of State, as early as last December. He asked Mr. Latham if he would offer a resolution calling for the correspondence with the Secretary of State, as a matter of an imputation ought not to rest on any man.

Mr. LATHAM offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State transmit to the Senate copies of all correspondence between Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State, and Ex-President Pierce, having only reference to the supposed Disloyal Secret Order of the Union.

Mr. CHANDLER of Mich. said he knew there was such a letter. The writer of it was Dr. Hopkins. There was such an organization, and it was very well spread. At the commencement of the war, the Knights of the Golden Circle, which was composed of very patriotic, and go into the army; and to his (Chandler's) certain knowledge, they had succeeded in getting a large number of the worst traitors into the Federal army, and those traitors are there now.

Mr. HOWARD of Mich. said he know that there was such a letter, as he had seen it. He suggested that the Senator from California frame his resolution so as to include that letter.

An amendment was added to the resolution, so as to include "all other papers," and the amendment, with the resolution itself, was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill., the joint resolution for the relief of the States in case they emancipate their slaves, was taken up, the question being on substituting the resolution of the House for that of Mr. Davis.

After debate, the Davis amendment was disagreed to. Yeas 4 (Messrs. Davis, Breckenridge, Powell and Wright); nays 34.

Mr. HENDERSON of Mo. offered an amendment to this effect:

Provided, That nothing in this resolution shall be construed to imply willingness on the part of Congress that any State withdraw her allegiance, but it is hereby declared our intention to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored in every State.

Rejected.

The resolution was then postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate took up the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn. spoke in its favor.

SAULSBURY of Del. offered an amendment to distribute the slaves among the Northern States. This was unanimously rejected.

Mr. POMEROY (Kansas) offered an amendment that commissioners make a just and equitable estimate of the value of the property held as so-called slave, allowing the master all reasonable expense for supplies and clothing to the slave upon his plantation, and to allow the slave for all services and labor performed, &c. The bill was postponed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. FENTON of N. Y. asked but failed to obtain leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the cause of the exposure of large bodies of our troops belonging to the army of the Potomac, consisting of regiments, brigades, and in instances of whole divisions, who have been deprived of shelter for days and weeks in consequence of orders to march, which were once countermanded, and then being again ordered to march and again countermanded, all this by without adequate supplies of food; and as to who is responsible for this needless exposure and suffering of our troops.

The resolution went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill.

Among other instruments adopted was a provision that the tax on goods and wares and merchandise manufactured and sold at retail, under this act, shall be paid by the purchaser before the delivery thereof.

Several sections of the revenue bill were acted upon, when the Committee rose.

Mr. RICE of Mass., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of the Navy to test the plans and materials for rendering ships and floating batteries invulnerable.

Two Days Later from Europe.

STEAMSHIP CHINA AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 26.—The new Cunard mail steamship China, from Liverpool 15th, via Queenstown 16th, arrived up this afternoon, with dates two days later.

Her news is unimportant.

The Bohemian, from Portland, arrived out on the 16th.

The protest amendments of the Liberals, in the French Legislature, to the paragraphs in the address relative to America, have been withdrawn.

In Parliament, Milner Gibson, in reply to Mr. Gregory, stated that no information had been received by the Government as to any probable increase of duties on imports into the United States consequent upon some duties being payable in specie.

The *Morning Herald* thinks it a pity the Federals do not make use of the first suspicions secession presented by their recent successes for conciliating peace. The *Herald* says it is now in their power to retire from a desperate struggle with something like honor.

The *Morning Post* says it is simply refusing any sort of participation in the literary question, the Federal Government would practically done slavery to extinction.

The *Times* discusses the difficulties of secession, and points out public debt, heavy taxation, cheap land, &c., as reasons why, after the day which is to give your friendly nations.

France is reported to have urgently called upon Spain to unite in a joint demand for the immediate recognition of the South independence.

It is reported that the French intervention in Mexico will be carried out.

Loud Voiced and Low Priced.

Published in Chicago at the Rebel's rank, price 25c. Publisher Office of Tri-Weekly Tribune in black silver gilt, 51 Clark street.

Two persons running upon Work's popular new song:

"OUR CAPTAIN'S LAST WORDS."

We are determined to keep to with the Samson if possible.

ROOT & CADY,
WILLIAM STREET, CHICAGO.

ADVERTISE, if you want a GOOD SPRING TRADE, By Circulating CARDS, HANDBILLS, &C., And get their prices at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark Street.

SIX STYLES OF SCRIPT TYPE FOR MERCHANTS' CIRCULARS. Call and examine specimens at TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark Street.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—To rent from the first of May, a Furnished House in a good neighborhood, containing about eight rooms. Address Post Office Box 1211.

WANTED—A Horse, Buggy and Harness, all for $100. Inquire at Tribune Office.

WANTED—To borrow for three days, on Government security, four times the amount. Address Post Office Box 1211.

WANTED—Custom made Boots at a bargain. Inquire at Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board in a private family, by a gentleman and wife, South side, north of Madison street. Address, stating terms, "P. D.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Employment by a Practical Gardener, who will give his personal attention to the cultivation of Vegetables, Flowers and Fruit trees. Address Box 1211, Post Office.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell Dr. BARNALL'S CORDIAL. Every mother or lady agent of the Northwest should write to Dr. BARNALL, Cincinnati, Ohio, for particulars. Important and patriotic work. Dr. BARNALL, Author, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A lady would like a situation as Governess, or to take care of children, or for sewing, or any light office employment, in a family where good wages, a pleasant home and kindness compensation. Address "A. P.," Post Office.

WANTED—A situation to do chamber work and assist in washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or any light office employment. Address Box 1211, Post Office.

WANTED—A good Dwelling, to contain say ten rooms, with or without furniture, north of Madison street. Address Box 1211, Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper, by a young man, who can give good references. Address "G. B." at this office.

WANTED—By an experienced man, who has had some experience in the business, a situation as book keeper, accountant or cashier. Good city references given. Address "E. G." at this office.

WANTED—To Rent from the 1st of May, by a prompt paying and careful tenant, a small cottage, containing from four to six rooms, in good order, and if distant from Court House, must be convenient to the cars. Address, stating terms, Box 1211, Post Office.

WANTED—Two Hundred Agents—Agents wanted in every town of the United States to sell the Celebrated Improved Machine for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Patented 1861. Agents making from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 10 Doughty Hall, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3000, enclosing three c

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S RECEPTION.

The allegation that Wendell Phillips declared himself a "denuncist" in his lecture on the war, at Cincinnati, is an invention for excusing the shelters and instigators of the mob by which he was brutally assaulted. His real offence was, that he declared himself an "Abolitionist," and that he has been a life-long and earnest laborer in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause. We understand Mr. Phillips's position to be substantially this: "Whatever I may have thought of the Constitution as interpreted by the pro-slavery faction that has heretofore controlled the country, I am now the supporter and defender of the Constitution. It is to me a new instrument, with guarantees for human freedom—not the nursing mother of human slavery. Whatever I may have thought of the propriety of maintaining the Union for the uses and purposes of the man-sellers, I am, since that Union promises to be the shield and protection of advancing liberty, an Union man!" This is his position, as we understand it; and though he may be severely censured for his antecedent opinions and efforts, no man but one to whom anti-slavery opinion is a treason more deadly than secession, can make it the cause of violence. So much by way of refutation of the scandalous falsehood by which the Cincinnati outrage is excused.

Mr. Phillips is a gentleman against whose personal purity not even his bitterest enemies have ever dared to breathe a word. That he is honest in his opinions; that he is doing his uttermost in his own way for the advancement of liberty among mankind; that he has made great sacrifices of social position, of money and of influence by his radicalism, are propositions that we have never heard questioned. That as a scholar he stands pre-eminent among the scholars of New England, his lectures and speeches are abundant proof. That as an orator he is without a peer in all this land, if in the whole world, is an assertion that might be well maintained. It is a burning shame to Cincinnati that such a man, moved by nothing but the most exalted patriotism, encouraging all loyal endeavor, by incentives that never fail to take hold of and inflame the imaginations of men, uttering proud defiance to that Slave Power that has, after a long series of aggressions of a legislative and judicial character, undertaken to conquer the Union by sword and fire,—shameful, we say, that such a man, speaking from the very desk at which Yancey justified treason and encouraged secession, should be subjected to the insults and outrages of a brutal pro-slavery mob.

Mr. Phillips is to speak here—to repeat that lecture which furnished the drunken blackguards, the hired ruffians, the pimps, shoulder-hitters and miscellaneous scoundrels of our sister city a flimsy excuse for their brutality. Though we do not belong to his school of politics, and though he has been one of the most violent enemies of the Republican party, we are justified by our love of free speech, in entreating our people to see to it that he has a hearing. To those who will be offended by his declarations in favor of impartial liberty for all men, who cannot bear his trenchant criticism of the morality of slaveholders and slaveholding, who cannot tolerate his appeals to make this contest one of deep meaning, and one that will command the sympathy of all mankind, to stay away is easy. Republicans whose opinions may be overhauled and savagely censured, can hear in silence if not with admiration and respect, while the class with whom Mr. Phillips is in nearer sympathy, can applaud. None but ruffians will venture to interrupt; none but men who are bound hand and foot by the tyrannical pro-slavery spirit that even this war has not conquered—men who are ingrained dupes, each in his small but brutal way, a slave driver in imagination, will offer insult or violence. For all such the police should be prepared, and when the lecture comes off we shall know whether Chicago is in South Carolina or in Northern Illinois.

THE WESTERN SEAT OF WAR.

Great events are preparing, on whose issue will hinge the future of the war in the Mississippi Valley. Without trenching upon matters confessedly contraband of war, in the publication of information calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemy, enough has been already made public through authorized channels to foreshadow what is immediately at hand and not long to be postponed. We are all students of geography, the geography of the United States. Never was such zeal and industry displayed in the study of maps, the comparison of distances, the contemplation of positions viewed as strategic points. If the reader will take any tolerably accurate map, especially one of the late War Maps, he will be saved, as we shall, a column of description. Taking Cairo, the great military depot of the West, as a point of departure, the prizes to be won are Memphis and New Orleans, the points intermediate being defensive, and held with reference to the former. Thus Columbus was viewed for months, and to judge from the tone of the press of Memphis, the fate of their city must follow closely upon the other. The advance of our arms up the valley of the Tennessee and the Cumberland left Columbus in advance of the enemy's line, with access endangered save by river, and even this latter was precarious or promised to become so when Gen. Pope should, as he has done, seize New Madrid. So Columbus was evacuated and a stand is now made at Island No. 10. The table of distances will aid the reader:

Cairo to Columbus	13 miles.
" Hickman	37 "
" Island No. 10	64 "
" New Madrid	78 "
" Point Pleasant	86 "
" Randolph	105 "
" Memphis	245 "

The success of Gen. Pope has given our batteries control of the river below Island No. 10 and cut off the retreat of the enemy save by land on the Tennessee shore. The strong batteries of the island, joined to its natural facilities for defense, make the task of its reduction no light one, and from all the evidences we are to believe that the present and immediate purpose of the bombardment is simply to hold the enemy to that post, keeping them the while from increasing its strength. We are not discussing what will be done for the reduction of Island No. 10. We bear in mind the Article of War No. 57, and a still livelier appreciation of its importance. Passing further down the river, are Fort Pillow and the batteries of Randolph one hundred and fourteen miles below on the Chickasaw Bluffs, which are to be the next stand of the enemy and the immediate key to Memphis, 67 miles below. The river may be safely left to Com. Foote and his transports, and such is the nature of the country immediately along the river that for this, if no other reason, no land force can co-operate with the flotilla, such are the deep obstacles in morasses, swamps and bayous.

Leaving the Mississippi and passing up the Tennessee, we find matters in progress, just now attracting more attention than all other operations in the field beside. The powerful advance column of Gen. Grant has carried the old flag into the very heart of the Confederacy. The map will show this, which represents Savannah, the present headquarters of Gen. Grant, fifty miles east of Memphis, on a line nearly parallel with the southern boundary of Tennessee, and distant only a few miles from the borders of Mississippi. If we write it that our army consists of men enough to accomplish the end whereunto they were sent, we express no more than the confidence we feel in its leaders. The enemy know the force they have to contend with, and the value of the prize, and will make a stout resistance to oppose our progress.

And in this place and under such auspices in preparing one of the great battles of the war. Unlike many and nearly all of its predecessors, it is not an attack upon an entrenched position, for both armies are in the field, and the battle will be a stern and strong artillery duel, with the clash of contending columns, and such movements as will test the commanders as well as the men. There is reason to believe that the enemy will bring into the fight their best commanders, and the event cannot be long delayed. It will open to us the Cotton States. It will seal the fate of Memphis, and throw off the last chain that fetters Unionism in Tennessee. All throughout that State there are thousands of men who welcome back gladly the old flag, but repress their enthusiasm, awaiting an assurance that there will be no reaction, and that they are to be protected in their restored allegiance. This assurance our victory will give. And it will not be long delayed.

Studying this impending conflict with the best light we are able to bring to bear upon it, we recognize in it an importance drawn from the reasons above named. We have one advantage, for months denied to the foe, the prestige of victory. Our columns bear down upon the foe, conscious of their power, and eager to emulate the glorious deeds of their fellow-soldiers in previous battles. And the reverse of this weighs upon the rebel cause, for the spirit with which the South went forth to battle with greasy mechanics and grimy mudsills they have parted with at various points of place and time from Pea Ridge to Roanoke. A defeat at Corinth, Miss., or in that vicinity, as indicated in the above glance at positions, would open the way to the Gulf, and might change the entire complexion of the war, giving us to cope with scattered guerilla forces in place of armies in the field. In either event, the war for the supremacy of the Union goes on, and will, by the early months of summer, include the entire range of Southern States, giving us possession of all the principal cities, and scattering and weakening the Confederate traitors beyond hope of recuperation. Such are the present aspects of the present seat of war.

SLAVERY PERPETUAL.

The question that must soon be met and answered as to how this war must be ended, and what is to be done with slavery, is one of the gravest nature and involves tremendous results. Already men are turning over and discussing these great problems, and the conclusions which are reached, and the measures which are prepared, appear in all respects with the views and sentiment, of those who hold and defend them, entirely on the subject of slavery. There are men North as well as South who believe in maintaining and defending the peculiar institution; who if they do not hold that slavery is of divine origin and sanction, and right in all ages and in every land, yet believe that it is best for us in our country and at this day; that the only expedient and every way most desirable relation which can exist between blacks and whites while they live together in the same country, is that of master and slave; and hence if it be impossible that the negro should be removed and colonized in other regions, the institution must be perpetual in the slave States.

The men who hold this kind of opinion are not in favor of any policy which tends to destroy slavery; they hate any measure, and the authors and defenders of any measures, which tend even remotely to relieve a black man from his disabilities, and give him his rights. So palpable to their eyes are the untold evils and dreadful results of setting the negroes free and leaving them to dwell here, that they would resist such a proposition by all and any means in their power. It must not be supposed that this class of men are confined to the South; on the contrary, they exist in great numbers North; and as the only way in which they can be reconciled to ending slavery is by colonizing the negro, a plan which seems almost impracticable, they are virtually and really in favor of upholding and defending slavery.

A person with these views is obstinately and bitterly against confiscation: he rises up in fiercest opposition to President Lincoln's proposal for gradual emancipation, even if the owner should be paid full price for his slaves.

On the same grounds, these advocates of slavery should oppose, as in fact we know they always have during the war, any order, proclamation, or action; any march or any halt; advance or retreat; taking of prisoners or releasing them; any thing to be commanded or prohibited, which seemed in any way to threaten injury or destruction to this cherished institution. To their minds the Constitution was framed especially to guard slavery above any other interest; for this purpose the Union was established; and this Union is to be preserved and this Constitution to be enforced so that slavery shall enjoy perfect protection, and none of its rights nor privileges be diminished or abolished.

There is a difference of immense breadth between contending for the Constitution and the Union as the best and only means to guard the life of Slavery and secure its blessings to ourselves and to our posterity, and the opposing and better policy of the Fathers; which was, while they faithfully performed and lived up to all the guarantees and obligations of that instrument towards Slavery, yet always to regard it as an injurious and mischievous institution; which from its very nature so evil and wrong, could only have a temporary existence in this chosen land of liberty; and so administer the Government that this opprobious and wicked relation should be done away with and forgotten, while the Constitution remained and secured the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity forever.

California Jubilant.

Private letters from California report that intelligence of the capture of Forts Donelson and Henry was received with much enthusiasm by the loyal people of the Pacific coast. In San Francisco, the news was hailed with great joy. A commemorative service was held in Rev. T. S. King's church, which was attended by a strong limited only by the capacity of the house. The musical performances of the occasion were under the direction of Mr. Joseph Trenkle, and consisted of selections from the most noted compositions adapted to such an occasion. The extracts from Handel's Judas Maccabees were given with great effect. Dr. Holmes's Army Hymn was sung by the immense assembly with a zeal and power never before witnessed on the western shore of our republic.

Obstructions Below New Orleans.

The Gulf correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes, under date of the 6th, that among the means which the rebels have adopted to guard New Orleans against approach from below, is an immense raft of logs, containing eight thousand feet, stretched across the river at a point called the "Jump." The raft is secured to the banks of the river on either side by heavy chains, which are dropped when any of the Confederate steamers pass. This formidable obstruction is commanded by a strong battery.

A Quaker Gun for Cincinnati.

Mr. M. L. C. Hopkins, a Cincinnati merchant on a visit to Washington, has obtained one of the celebrated Centreville "quakers," and has forwarded it home. He says the rebels had labelled their "quakers" 32-pounders, 64-pounders, rifled, etc. It is proposed to mount the back-wood gun on the heights of Cincinnati, which the people have often complained were not well guarded.

☞ Major-General Hunter arrived at the Astor House, New York, last week Saturday, where he was joined by Mrs. Hunter. His staff would arrive on Monday, and it was expected the General would leave for Port Royal on Monday, to assume command of his new department.

☞ The New York police are making a dead assault upon the Broadway gambling saloons. On Saturday last three places were "pulled" and and about fifty persons taken.

☞ The 1st Michigan infantry, that has been guarding the railroad for many months at Annapolis Junction, now forms part of Col. Mac Wister's brigade, near Fortress Monroe.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER EXPEDITION.

THE SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

NINTH DAY.

ON BOARD TUG COL. W. P. WILLIAMS, OFF ISLAND NO. 10, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, March 24, 1862.

Saturday Morning.—The events and incidents of yesterday, bearing upon the siege of Island No. 10, afford little scope for a detailed letter. Yesterday was similar in its surroundings to the previous days of the week, and the explosions of the mortars have become as familiar as the tickings of the clock. To us, distanced at least two miles and a half from the nearest point of the enemy's batteries, the effect of our shells seems hardly apparent, but that they have purified the belligerent atmosphere and demoralized the rebels, both upon the main shore and the island, is a matter of certainty. Your mortar is a hard pill, but palliative cathartic. The process is slow, but positive and thoroughly radical in its effect. No body of men, however strongly fortified and protected, can endure the constant and regular daily and nightly discharges of 225-pound shells thrown from mortars they cannot see, and stationed at a range where the clearest view would be of no practical benefit to them. It is but doing them simple justice, however, to admit that they have endured the punishment bravely, albeit their attempts to reach the source of that punishment have been painfully ludicrous. They have literally been brayed in a mortar, and the result is a gradual evacuation of the encampments, which on Sunday last dotted the main shore as far almost as the eye could reach, and were thickly clustered in the heavy timber of the island. Then the air was filled with the smoke from their watch fires, and now an occasional column can be seen. Join to the effect of our mortars the thorough cut off by Gen. Pope's batteries on the river below here, and one can hardly wonder at the desperate attempt to leave.

The mortars commenced their practice yesterday morning at half-past ten, much time having been consumed in supplying them with powder and shells from the ammunition boats. Most of their fire was concentrated upon the upper battery, as upon previous days. Eight of the rebels are known to have been killed, and late yesterday afternoon parties could be distinctly seen burying the dead. The trees in the vicinity of the works are shattered and torn to pieces. Branches are lopped off, the earth plowed up in ridges, and devastation and destruction are everywhere visible in the path of our shells, which cut a swath through the forest as cleanly as if some Titanic mower had scythed his way through. The practice of the mortars was continued all day and at intervals through last night, the gunboats lying idle, with the exception of the Mound City, which, from the head of the point, used her bow rifles at intervals with a happy effect. The battery upon the head of the island replied at very long intervals, their shots displaying excellent gunnery but productive of no damage, owing to their elevation.

The effect of the mortar explosions are very peculiar. Forward of the mortar, it would be almost impossible for a human being to endure the tremendous concussion. At all it, however, the sound is rather exhilarating than otherwise, and not half so hard to endure as the sharp, snappish report of a brass field piece. During the entire engagement on Monday afternoon, I had a position upon a rail fence, about five rods behind a mortar. Before it had been fired many times, I found myself entertaining a sort of childish excitement over the thunder-music, and impatient of the delays intervening between reports. The same feelings seemed to inspire the red-capped mortar men, who took a marked delight in the immense volume of sound, parallel with their eagerness to watch the effect of the shell. At the side, or in front of the mortar, however, the effects are not so pleasant, everything material having an insane tendency to rush forward and fill the huge vacuum occasioned by the explosion. Wearing apparel, ammunition, and the boat steadily—in fact, *everything*, starts in a bee line for the bore of the mortar. Upon one occasion, immediately after the discharge of mortar 27, a button flew from a coat directly into the bore whence, a second before, the ponderous shell hustled into the air. A more notable instance was this: The steamer Wilson drew alongside a mortar just as it was discharged. The concussion started joints in the steam-pipe, and *drew the rivets in the boiler*, to that degree, that the imprisoned steam hissed from a hundred places, rendering immediate repairs necessary, though the sound is comparatively slight—that is taking into account its real immensity—the genuine effects are felt more keenly. At Cairo, sixty miles distant, the reports are heard distinctly and a vibration of the earth is felt, while at Columbus, houses are shaken, glasses rattled, and the reports seem but a very few yards away.

To-day the programme has been materially the same as yesterday. The mortars commenced firing at ten o'clock this forenoon, and have continued at quarter hour intervals all day, and closing at six o'clock this evening. Six of the upper battery guns have been dismounted, and only one can now be seen in position. About three o'clock this afternoon, it was apparent that the rebels, nearly shelled and drowned out of their works, were attempting to erect another battery some two hundred feet further up the river upon a gentle rise. The Mound City at once poured in a rapid fire of shot and shells, which had the effect to suspend all operations in that direction.

Appearances to-day still more clearly indicate that it is the intention of the rebels to evacuate, and I predict that before Wednesday next we shall be in quiet possession of the island without the loss of a single man. Immense clouds of smoke have hung over the woods skirting the shore and head of the island, too extensive for camp fire, and indicating that they are burning what they cannot carry off. Their transports have been more than usually busy all day arriving and departing from the farther side of the island. One, the Tuscaloosa, I could distinctly see from this side of the island, loading with cavalry. The island battery has fired but one shot to-day, the centre and upper batteries none, although our transports have been in easy range several times.

The Mississippi continues to rise rapidly and has already overflowed its banks in every direction, and pours a broad rushing torrent into the woods. At present there seems no indication of a fall. The few inhabitants of the point, dwelling upon the ridges, are attempting to curb the mad torrent by building levees, but their work is impotent and if the flood continues many days longer, it will cause a large destruction of farms and stock, and entail a sad load of misery upon a people already crushed down to poverty by the ravages of war. These sudden spring rises of the Mississippi, often lasting for two months, one can hardly appreciate without seeing. Where, but yesterday morning, our soldiers were encamped on dry land, this morning is a broad, madly-rushing volume of water, stretching as far into the woods as you can see. So hastily were the soldiers obliged to decamp and take up quarters upon the transports again, that many articles of clothing are hanging upon the trees that had been left to dry, and haversacks and rations are floating about to be "gobbled up," as the steamboat men say, by the deck hands, who are wading about knee deep in quest of them.

Thus ends the first week of the siege. What events the coming one will close upon I cannot tell. I am neither a prophet nor the ninth son of a ninth son. It is not a matter of improbability, however, that we shall be in front of Fort Pillow, then to Fort Randolph, and after that, Memphis, the hot bed of secession, is ours. G. P. O.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

From the Camps in Southern Kansas—Then and Now—Change in Public Sentiment—Military Matters.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DEFIANCE, MINE CREEK, LINN COUNTY, KANSAS, March 10, 1862.

CAMPS IN SOUTHERN KANSAS.

Your correspondent finds himself again in a camp of Kansas men, commanded by the famous James Montgomery. The memory of days not long since comes back to him, in which he remembers being in camp with the same man under very different circumstances. Then he was being hunted by United States troops, for the crime of loving liberty and resisting oppression. Then but a short time before he and his men had fired upon and defeated a body of these troops wrongfully pursuing him. What a change has come over the scene. The events of those years have culminated, as we in this State were taught by experience to think they would, in an armed revolution to subvert the Government and subjugate the free States. Sitting here in camp, with these memories crowding upon me; with the stern experiences of six years passing in rapid review before the mind's eye; and all the lessons which history has taught the present, and which involuntarily come up to strengthen and illustrate the deductions we make from passing events, I remember that only that course of policy which aimed radically and directly at the clear issues underlying the contest. The politicians who favor compromise here have all fallen into disrepute, while those leaders who have stood manfully up to the work are to-day among the recognized and esteemed leaders of the people, not only here, but in the Nation. This is the lesson taught by these memories. The larger fight will bring only the same results. The men who fall up now, by attempting to temper with and play war, are the men who will fall in the future, even though temporary success may seem to await them. "To-Day is King in disguise," and when he puts on openly the golden crown of victory, they who failed to acknowledge the royalty under the hodden-gray, will not be among those rewarded by the kingly rewards. Let us attack the cause, and then tearing off the flimsy disguise, make To-day the crowning glory of the momentous period.

Camp Defiance is situated on the southern border of Linn county, about eight miles from the eastern State line, and in a settlement, which has been visited by several bands of the Missouri rebel guerillas.

The regiment is about 700 strong. There are 800 men in camp, one company being absent at Fort Leavenworth. They have been drilling three or three months, and considerable importance is manifested by both men and officers at this inactivity. Under late general orders, this regiment is made up entirely of infantry. It was recruited as a mixed corps, having five companies of infantry, four of cavalry, and one of artillery, and several are transferred to other regiments, and infantry being substituted. The drill and discipline of the men is very creditable. It is claimed that not a single desertion has occurred on any of the citizens in the long period during which the corps have held here. Col. Montgomery's health has been very poor during the fall and winter, but he is now improving. Lieut. Col. Blunt stands one of the most active and efficient officers in the department.

A large number of colored men are employed in various capacities. All of the teamsters are negroes, and they have the credit of being more attentive to their business and careful of their teams, than the same class of white men. They receive from $20 to $25 per month. Some thirty or forty are employed as officers' servants and cooks, receiving soldier's pay. A good character is given of them as a class.

The Eighth Regiment's headquarters are at Osawatomie. I found Lieut. Col. Martin in command, with three companies, the remainder of the regiment being stationed at other points. Three companies were ordered to captain Fort Kearney, and had already marched, but were recalled. This regiment is now commanded by Col. E. K. Wood, formerly of Moline, Ill. This gentleman raised a regiment for service in New Mexico, which has been consolidated in the 8th and 4th. Col. Wood has been appointed Provost Marshal General of the State. The officers and men do not like the service, and would prefer to march into Arkansas. Two cavalry companies attached to this corps have been transferred to the 9th, Col. Mitchell, and their place taken by infantry.

MISSOURI REBEL GUERILLAS.

These marauders are still continuing their depredations. On Friday last, Quantrel, the notorious leader of a gang of thieves and cutthroats in Jackson county, made a descent at sunrise on the town of Aubrey, Miami Co., Kansas. This is a small village near the line, and contains about 150 inhabitants. Quantrel had about 40 men or boys, for the majority were under twenty years. They were well mounted and armed, having mostly sharpe's army carbines and revolvers. They were observed approaching by a citizen named Treple, formerly a Union citizen of Missouri. He immediately saddled a horse, and as they approached fired upon the first man and fled. Two other men who were on the house porch at the time also fired on the rebels. The men were returned, and the two men fell fatally wounded, and a shot entering through a window, struck the Hon. Abraham Ellis in the forehead, inflicting what will probably be a fatal wound. Mr. Ellis was formerly a representative in the State Legislature for this county. He was just returning from Fort Leavenworth, where he had gone for the purpose of representing the defenseless condition of the border. It is probable he will not recover. Treple was pursued after firing, and came near making his escape, but was finally shot down, being pierced by a half dozen shots.

Quantrel's men then plundered the town, seizing some twenty valuable horses and a quantity of clothing, etc. Four soldiers of the 5th, who were returning on furloughs, but happened to be in citizen's clothes, were, after being questioned, released with the loss of their carpet bags. Two men were taken prisoners into Missouri, one of whom was supposed to be Lieutenant Johnson of the 5th regiment. The rebels stayed in the town about an hour, and were preparing to burn the place, but when it became evident that the surrounding country had become alarmed, they left in haste.

This Quantrel is a young man, but twenty-four years of age, and a native of Ohio. He came to Kansas in '57, and was known about Lawrence and Leavenworth as Charley Hart. He associated himself with some of the Free State men who at that time were active abettors of fugitive slaves. He was supposed to be about a year and a half ago, a party of four men went to the house of a slaveholder named Mogg Walker, in Jackson county, Missouri, with the intention of assisting the slaves away. Quantrel had betrayed the boys, and on arriving they were fired upon by an ambush party. Two of the men were killed instantly and a third wounded. The fourth escaped, but one was tracked to the woods and surrounded. He was ordered to surrender, when, drawing himself up against a tree, he told them that "he never surrendered to slaveholders," and he fell pierced by several bullets. This young man was a cousin of Edwin and Barclay Coppic, one of whom was hung by Virginia in 1859, and the other assassinated by Missouri rebels at the Platte Bridge disaster. Since that affair Quantrel has been an avowed rebel, and being a cold blooded, heartless but intelligent villain, he has been able to do considerable damage to the Union cause here and in Missouri. Lieut. Hoyt, of John Brown, Jr.'s, company, gave him, some weeks since, the severest drubbing that he has received. Lieut. Hoyt, being on furlough at Kansas City, raised a party of volunteers, and for a week or ten days pursued the gang with the utmost vigor. During the time, he had several skirmishes and succeeded in killing a number of the rebels. In one skirmish the Lieutenant was slightly wounded, being knocked off his horse by a bullet, which glanced along his forehead. Quantrel escaped very narrowly a ball from one of the Union men passing through his hat and grazing the top of his head. This man is a dangerous villian. But Gen. Halleck's policy seems to be of a dog-in-the-manger character, neither protecting the border or letting any body else do it.

Captain Jackman, another guerilla leader, is in Bates county, at the head of 300 men, and has been during the past week driving Union men out of the State. Under Halleck's policy and Gen. Hunter's orders, the Kansas troops (the only ones within helping distance) are not allowed to cross the State line, and no other troops of any class are put in their place. There is no way to put down this class of rebels in Western Missouri, except that first inaugurated here by Gen. Jennison, and afterwards by Secretary Stanton, "to pursue, burn and destroy the public enemy wherever found." Until this course is thoroughly and systematically done, we shall have no peace on the Kansas border, nor will rebellion and robbery cease hereabouts.

I leave for Fort Scott to-day and will write from that point.

Wendell Phillips in Chicago—Shall the Times Incite a Mob?

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Shall Wendell Phillips be permitted to speak in Chicago? Mobs for the suppression of the liberty of speech, like that reported from Cincinnati in to-day's paper, and like several others that have occurred in New York and Boston, are not the outbursts of indignation of the moment, occasioned by anything uttered by the speaker. They are preconcerted, and the audience packed for the purpose. There is no doubt but a repetition of the outrage at Cincinnati is arranged for Bryan Hall in Chicago. The editorial in the Chicago *Times* of Sunday is no doubt intended to foreshadow and encourage this event. Now there is no possible justification of such an outrage on free speech. Let Wendell Phillips say what he will. Persecution, even of an unpopular speaker, only awakens sympathy and a deeper interest in what he has said, and thus no purpose for which the mob had been instigated is answered. The only rule sanctioned by civilization is, that courtesy must tolerate whatever law permits.

But if we must have violence and outrage, let us begin with its advocates. They cannot object to the measure they make for others being dealt out to themselves. If rufflans be the only response which Chicago has for answering a disunion lecture, let us apply the remedy where the offense is most damaging. Every one knows that all the sympathies of the *Times* are with the rebels. The old Detroit *Free Press* has done more to deceive them as to the sentiment of the people of the North on the Union question than any other sheet west of New York city. It has supported all their measures and institutions, on all points of a real or an imaginary antagonism with those of the North. In the *Free Press* habitually publishes low and vile calumnies, regardless of the reproach and disgrace of its own city and State. Many will remember a most vile and obscene account of the marriage of a refined, respectable, intelligent, and accomplished daughter of a wealthy farmer in a rural district of Michigan to a barley, full-blood African, published in the *Free Press* while Mr. Stuart was editor. He called this "the consequence of Abolition doctrines." This account was copied in nearly all the leading papers in the Southern States, and extracts were published in at least one English journal, as an index to the "refinement and morals of Jamerican society." Now the whole thing was a canard, gotten up to test the extent of the relish and credulity of the editor for such stuff.

The prominent and apparent evidences of the rebel proclivities of the *Times* are abundant, but these are not necessary to a conviction in the estimation of any one who does not relish secession. We recognize a person, not by the size of his nose, the color of his hair, or the cut of his moustach, but by the impression that the general expression makes on the mind. We don't change our mind if he tells us his name is "Sam," when we know it is "Secesh." You never saw a traitor who did not make a wry face and swear that he did not like rum.

It is quite probable that the "K. G. C.'s" have the matter of mobbing Wendell Phillips in charge. They did attempt to disturb him at Washington, where he delivered the same lecture as at Cincinnati, having a local regard for the "Army of the Potomac." It is quite suggestive that the Chicago *Times* first discovers that if he "shall be permitted to utter this language in Chicago, then let the gates of Camp Douglas be thrown open, and the soldiers of rebellion turned loose, and let Buchanan and Toombs be invited to peddle *their* treason through the land."

The question is, if the freedom of speech and the press absolutely require a little "French" treatment in Chicago, to which shall it be applied first?

I would suggest that persons who have some regard for the very fair reputation of our city in this respect than far, who attend this lecture, be prepared with pencil and paper, take positions in the audience, and report the proceedings, if possible, or at least the personal appearance, of any one and all of all who may make any disturbance. MONROE.

A Kidnapper at Bloomington.

[From the Pantagraph, Monday.]

Last Saturday there was a certain fellow from Cape Girardeau, Missouri, came into town on the hunt of a little mulatto boy about twelve years old, whom we have seen and know very well, who has some white blood of Southern chivalry" has been skulking about in town for a day or two, watching his chances to get hold of the little contraband and ship him off slyly without being seen. We know of anything which will, in the end, more rankle the feelings of the people of this section than such a transaction. The fellow is reported to be watching around town yet for the boy.

To the "Southern gent" we would say, the sooner you make tracks from Bloomington the better. You are known, and the longer you tarry the more apt the feeling of this community to follow does not elevate you any in the estimation of our citizens. You are after your "property," are you? You mistake the kind of property you are hunting for. Go! in dead and blood, do you? Well, if you do you won't get *that boy*—that's sure.

A NEW TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

GEN. HOOKER'S "POTOMAC JIM."

Adventures of a Contraband Scout at Aquia Creek.

[Gen. of the New York Times, 24th inst.]

I spend three weeks at Liverpool Point, the outpost of Hooker's Division, almost directly opposite Aquia Creek, waiting patiently for several of our left wing to follow up the army, some of our sick to recover, and for the flying artillery of rebellion, at last a chronicler of the triumphs in the march of the Union army. During this time I was the guest of Col. Graham, of Mathias Point memory, who had brought over from that place, (last November) some thirty valuable chattels. A portion of the camp had assigned to them. They built log huts, and obtained from the soldiers many comforts, making their quarters equal to any in the camp. They had intended to "Yonsemite" it in the fall in the sympathy for their friends and kin at the whites, and from the present time, many a man in Virginia has lost a very likely nigger, for the contraband of Mathias Point. One of the number deserves more honor than that accorded to Toussaint L'Ouverture in the brilliant lecture delivered by Wendell Phillips. He is unquestionably the hero of the Potomac, and deserves to be placed by the side of his more renowned black brother. The name of this negro is James Lawson, born near Hempstead, Virginia, and belonged to a Mr. Taylor. He made his escape last December, by hoisting his master's boots on the Captain of the gunboat on the Potomac, I was rather indisposed to admit the possession of all the qualities they give him credit for, and thought possibly his exploits had been exaggerated. His heroic courage, truthfulness and exalted christian character seemed too romantic for their realization; however, my doubts on that score were dispelled, and I am a witness of his last crowning act. Jim, after making his escape from Virginia, shipped on board of the Freeborn, flag gunboat, Lieut. Samuel Magaw commanding. He furnished Capt. Magaw much valuable intelligence concerning the rebel movements, and from his quiet, every-day behavior soon won the esteem of the commanding officer.

Capt. Magaw, shortly after Jim's arrival on board the Freeborn, sent him upon a scouting tour through the rebel fortifications, more to test his reliability than anything else; and the mission, although fraught with great danger, was executed by Jim in the most faithful manner. Again Jim was sent into Virginia, landing at the White House, below Mount Vernon, and going into the interior for several miles, encountering the fire of picket guards and posted sentries, returned safely to the shore, and was brought off in the Captain's gig, under the fire of the rebel musketry.

Jim had a wife and four children at that time still in Virginia. They belonged to the same man as Jim did; he was anxious to get them; yet it seemed impossible. One day in January, Jim came to the captain's room and asked for permission to be landed that evening on the Virginia side, as he wished to bring off his family. "Why, Jim," said Capt. Magaw, "how will you be able to pass the picket?"

"I want to try, captain, I think I can get 'em over safely," meekly replied Jim.

"Well, you have my permission;" and Capt. Magaw ordered one of the gunboats to land Jim that night on whatever part of the shore Jim designated, and return for him the following evening.

True to his appointment, Jim was at the spot with his family, and were taken on board the gunboat and brought over to Liverpool Point, where Col. Graham had given them a log house to live in, just back of his own quarters. Jim ran the gauntlet of the sentries unharmed, never taking to the roads, but keeping in the woods—every foot-path of which, and almost every tree, he knew from his boyhood up.

Several weeks afterwards another reconnoissance was planned, and Jim sent on it. He returned in safety, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the position of a full scout, assigned to duty with the Cavalry, under the command of Generals Hooker, Sickles, and the entire Sedilia.

On Thursday, week ago, it became necessary to obtain a correct information of the enemy's movements. Since then, batteries at Shipping and Cockpit Points have been evacuated, and their troops moved to Fredericksburgh. Jim was selected to make the reconnoissance, and Sickles and Magaw. The General came down to Col. Graham's quarters, about 9 in the evening, and sent for Jim. There were present the General, Col. Graham, and myself. Jim came into the Colonel's quarters.

"Jim," said the General, "I want you to go over to Virginia, to-night, and find out what rebels there are at Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh. If you want any men to accompany you, pick them out."

"I know *two* men that would like to go," Jim answered.

"Well, get them, and be back as soon as possible."

Away went Jim over to the contraband camp, and returning almost immediately, brought into our presence two very intelligent looking darkeys.

"Are you all ready," inquired the General.

"All ready, Sir," the trio responded.

"Well, here, Jim, you take my pistol," said Gen. Sickles, unbuckling it from his belt, "and if you are successful, I will give you $100."

Jim hoped he would be, and bidding us good bye, started off for the gunboat Satellite, Capt. Foster, who landed them a short distance below the Potomac Creek batteries. They were to return early in the morning, but were unable, from the great distance they went in the interior. Long before daylight on Saturday morning, the gunboat was lying off the appointed place, as the day dawned. Captain Foster discovered a mounted picket guard near the beach, and almost at the same instant saw Jim to the left of them, in the woods, sighting his gun at the rebel cavalry. He ordered the "gig" to be manned and rowed to the shore. The rebels moved slowly about, thinking to intercept the boat, when Foster gave them a shell, which fell short of them. Jim, with only one of his original companions, and two fresh contrabands, came on board. Jim had *lost the other*. He had been challenged by a picket when some distance in advance of Jim, and the negro, instead of answering the summons, fired the contents of Sickles's revolver at the picket. It was an unfortunate occurrence, for at that time the entire picket guard rushed out of a small house near the spot, and fired the contents of their muskets at Jim's companion, killing him instantly. Jim and the other three hid themselves in a hollow, near a fresh, dead after they had gave up pursuit, creeped through the woods to the shore. From the close proximity of the rebel pickets, Jim could not display a light, which was the signal for Foster to send a boat.

Capt. Foster, after hearing Jim's story of the shooting of his companion, determined to avenge his death; so, steaming his vessel close in to the shore, he sighted his guns for the place, where the rebel cavalry were hiding behind. He fired two shell—one went right through the barn, killing four of the rebels and seven of their horses, and the other, seeing the effect of his shots said to Jim, who stood by: "Well, Jim, I've avenged the death of poor Cornelius," (the name of Jim's lost companion.)

Gen. Hooker has transmitted to the War Department an account of Jim's reconnoissance to Fredericksburgh, and suites with the enemy and my country at stake, in saving the of the Potomac, in the hope that the Government will present Jim with a fitting recompense for his gallant services.

A PICTURE QUITE THE REVERSE.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Gen. Banks's column at Winchester, says:—

One incident showing the disposition of the negroes and the treatment visited upon them by some of our officers, is too scandalous for belief. A free negro was being questioned by an officer in regard to forage; at length he told the officer he was for the Union, and asked, "Why don't you give us arms; we'd love to fight for you." The officer seized a musket from a soldier and knocks the generous fellow into the gutter with a blow from the butt. I have this from another officer who was an eye-witness, and interfered for the negro.

Wendell Phillips at the Opera House Last Night—A Mob.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 25.]

The city of Cincinnati was disgraced last night by a mob. The Mayor was warned during the day that there was a purpose on the part of a gang of ruffians to commit a breach of public order at the Opera House in the evening, but he entirely disregarded the warning, and when the mob was doing its work, not a policeman was at hand, as the whole force had been carefully ordered elsewhere. A policeman was hunted up by a gentleman, and requested to go to the house and attempt to preserve order. He replied that he had been told by Mayor Hatch to keep away, and not go near the scene of the riot during the evening. The Mayor is clearly guilty of acquiescing in the mob, and is mean enough to have instigated it.

The mob was composed of the vilest class of our population. The lowest of the gamblers, the pimps, the thieves—those whose trade is to rob the public, as well as private pilferers—the whisky blosts—the bullies in ward elections—the foulest mouthed of the secesh sympathizers—were there, in full force, tickets having been procured for them by wholesale, and distributed through all the sink holes of the city. We believe it can be substantiated that five hundred tickets were given away in places and to persons of the worst repute, for the express purpose of raising a mob.

Near fifteen hundred gentlemen and ladies paid for their tickets that they might hear a man who is confessedly one of the first scholars and orators in the country, and at the same time contribute to a noble charity. They were insulted, grossly, indecently, and their persons placed in peril, by a gang of cowardly miscreants, and it is not the fault of our infamous Mayor and his insolent police, that our beautiful opera house was not the scene of a bloody tragedy as well as of a burning disgrace. It is well known to our readers that we do not sympathize with the extreme views with which the name of Wendell Phillips is associated, and of which he is the ablest exponent. It is due him to say, however, that his speech last night was as moderate in tone, and was dispassionate, *argumentative, and patriotic*. But if it had been as wild as any utterance he ever made, he should have had a respectful hearing. William L. Yancey declared treason, and threatened us with war, and insulted us as a people with epithets from the same boards, and was heard with hardly a murmur of disapprobation. But whatever is the sought of Wendell Phillips, only a coward, and a blackguard, would have taken advantage of the presence of helpless ladies, the under-stood absence of the police, and the helpless condition of a public speaker facing a multitude, to commit acts of violence, and indecency

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

FROM DOWN THE RIVER.

MONOTONY OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

How a Brave Man Spiked the Rebel Guns.

PLENTY OF AMMUNITION YET.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.]

ON BOARD U. S. GUNBOAT CINCINNATI, FLEET CAPTAIN WALKER'S BOAT, ISLAND NO. 10, Sunday, March 23.

Our own firing, diversified as it has been for the past week, has become no longer a matter of interest to lookers on.

A part of our mortar boats have occupied a place of no great security on the Missouri shore, and more particularly before the increased rise in the river, when they were left at night, easily accessible by land without any more guard or protection than our gunboats could afford. Yesterday, some of these, at the suggestion of Capt. Walke, were transferred to the Kentucky shore, where they can be quite as efficient and much safer. The rebels evidently entertain a great dread of them, and would not hesitate to adopt and attempt the execution of any desperate plan—even under the cannon of our gunboats—which would avail as little in a surprise by night as to set sail in a few of our mortar boats, to be caught at the Island and used against Gen Pope's blockade.

In a former letter I wrote of a contemplated attempt on the part of Lieut. Allen, of company "C," of Twenty-seventh Illinois, to spike the guns of the upper rebel fort at this place, christened, as we have been told, Fort Polk. This bold task was undertaken last Friday night, when the Lieutenant, in company with four other men, dropped down in a skiff, and found a large body of rebels at work constructing platforms for supporting their cannon. The Lieutenant resolved not to be totally disappointed, and landing, very coolly approached a sentinel who was pacing a parapet at the lower extremity of the fort, and representing himself as a brother rebel, remarked: "I will relieve you from duty now, sir." The rebel guard, wearied and thankful, moved off to his quarters, when the Lieutenant spiked the 64-pounder at the lower part of the fort, which was served with such accuracy against us on Monday. The proximity of the laboring rebels would not suffer him to prosecute any further a work which had already proven him a daring officer.

That night the Carondelet was ordered to drop down and occupy a position nearer the enemy's batteries. Whether or not this is a preliminary to a general attack, I cannot say. It may be for the purpose of occasional firing, and obtaining the range to make more effective the shooting when all co-operate. The Mound City, which has held one position, and discharged a few shot and shell ever since last Monday, has now acquired the closest precision, and when signaled yesterday to open fire, threw fifteen or twenty shell, every one of which struck within or upon the enemy's works, when the flag officer, apparently satisfied with it as an experiment, signaled her to cease firing.

The prize gunboat Eastport, which is being fitted up at Mound City, to be partially armed with navy cannon, carrying two forward and two aft. It is thought she will be, when completed, one of the most serviceable boats of the fleet.

Some apprehensions have been expressed that our fleet would use up all of our ammunition if the bombardment was protracted long as No. 10. A little examination into our resources relieves all fears on that point. Captain Sanford has 1,700 tons of shot and shell, including 50,000 rounds for gunboats, and 1,000 rounds for the mortars, and averages of 500 rounds for each piece of ordnance in the squadron.

The steamer Universe is expected down this evening with five or six hundred bales of hay, which, like the enemy's cotton bales, will be used to resist cannon balls.

MORTARS AND GUNBOATS WON'T DO.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, yesterday.]

The rebels still exhibit signs of determination to resist to the last. They are constantly strengthening their fortifications at such points as cannot be reached by the gunboats from the present position of the fleet. We have every reason to believe that they are today much better prepared to repulse an attack than they were when we first arrived here. They have removed a number of guns from some batteries and placed them upon others better calculated to reach us. They understand fully the strength of our fleet and the caliber of our guns, and every day serves to decrease the horror of Commodore Foote's command, which the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson spread around them.

During the past three days we have been doing but little firing. Two or three mortars have been working at intervals, for the sole object of keeping the enemy alive to the fact that the Federals are on their heels. After nine days' practice, one would think those in charge of the mortars ought to have attained, by practice, at least a small degree of proficiency. Yet such is not the case, judging from the latest shots fired. Now and then a shell is landed in the right place, and does some execution, but such instances are very rare.

The truth of the matter is, Island No. 10 is not the place for mortars. The main encampments were removed beyond their reach a week ago, and there is now nothing for them to be aimed at except the scattered batteries on the Island and along the Kentucky shore. The only "branch" of warfare in which mortars can be used to advantage against the enemy, is the reduction of cities and large camps, where a shell can explode any place within an area of five miles with a certainty of doing some execution. They could have done effective work at Columbus, because the rebel camp with 20,000 men was on the summit of a high hill in their direct range.

The gunboats will not take very prominent part in the capture of Island No. 10. The few engagements we have already had with the enemy at this point have demonstrated this, to the minds even of the officers of the Rebellion. To maintain our position in the river, fighting "head on," even at long range, down such a tremendous current as is now in the Mississippi, would be an impossibility. The engagement of last Monday proves how little can be achieved by cannonading at a long range, where the enemy's fortifications are as well built as they are here. It is simply a waste of ammunition on both sides. In an entire day's firing from four batteries, our fleet was struck but three times, and there is little doubt that our shots were proportionately ineffective. At Fort Donelson, in an hour and a half, our fleet was struck upward of two hundred times. This shows the difference between close and long range shooting. The case, then, stands thus: The gunboats cannot reduce Island No. 10 at long range, and the current of the Mississippi will not permit them to get into close quarters without presenting their broadsides to the enemy, and as soon as they do this they will be sunk.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 26, 1862.

A telegraphic correspondent of the *Herald* and *Post* characterizes my dispatch to the TRIBUNE relative to the rumored threatened attack upon Cape Girardeau as a "sell," and broadly intimates that your correspondent was the victim of a hoax. For their delectation, and if possible to stimulate them to additional exertions in that direction, I will state how the intelligence was obtained. Lieutenant Mitchell, an officer of Powell's Battery, stationed at Cape Girardeau, came to headquarters at Cairo, and informed Gen. Strong that Jeff was scouring the country back of Cape Girardeau, impressing men and horses into the Confederate service, and that loyal citizens feared an attack upon the post where were stored seventeen large guns, and a large quantity of ammunition and provision, without adequate protection. Gen. Strong immediately communicated the facts to Gen. Halleck, and by him was directed, if he thought proper, to send reinforcements. Two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry were immediately dispatched, which arrived in season to prevent the threatened demonstration. It may be, in the face of these circumstances, that the "too easy believing reporter of the TRIBUNE" was sold, but I confess "I don't see it." That the ubiquitous rebel was somewhere in that region, I have the best possible reasons for knowing. Two ladies of Union men residing at Bloomfield, Missouri, one of whom was the wife of the officer alluded to above, at the time that the "regular scare" was displayed to Chicago were captured by Jeff. and his roving band of thieves and taken to Holcomb's Island, seventy miles below Bloomfield, a locality situated somewhere in Lake Nicorny or East Swamp, just below the Arkansas line, near to which a plank road extends from Point Pleasant. Lieut. Mitchell applied to Gen. Strong for permission to attempt her rescue, offering to go as a scout or in any capacity where his services would be valuable, but his request was refused, and he was ordered to rejoin his command on the Tennessee. Perhaps the sapient gentleman at St. Louis will characterize this as a hoax also.

The occupation of Hickman, Ky., has already been announced in your columns. On the day of their arrival they captured a scouting party of rebels, consisting of a captain, two lieutenants and two privates. Officers who have just arrived say that the inhabitants of Hickman welcomed them with kindness and hospitality. They had been warned that the "Lincoln invaders" were the epitome of all that is vile and atrocious, and warned that their object in visiting them was to plunder, murder and ravish, but they soon discovered that they had nothing to fear on the score of treatment. One of the citizens very quaintly said to my informant, "After all, the devil is not as black as he is painted!"

Our boys stationed at Colombus, yesterday arrested five leading secessionists, who have been active in spurring on the people throughout in this unholy rebellion. I do not know what disposition will be made of them, but they will probably be transferred to Gen. Halleck for trial and punishment.

There is nothing of importance from the land island which is at this rather attracting no large a share of public attention. Numerous arrivals from that locality, but all wait for by the newspaper intelligence "that neither reach it nor pass at Island No. 10. When this condition of affairs shall cease, I will endeavor to furnish a premium which shall excite attention. I believe we may confidently trust to the wisdom and capacity of the brave Commodore. Certain information of imperfect, but sufficient to indicate, from the point of the public press, must first be produced, and then will come the story of the battle, bitter and decisive, equal in wild splendor to the terrible strife at Donelson. God grant that possession be not purchased at such a fearful cost.

A few days ago, in one of the issues, an account of which appeared in the Tribune, of a recent date, in regard to articles sent by the Chicago Sanitary Commission to Fort Donelson, was in error. I am informed by Dr. Dowler, the agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, resident here, incorrect and probably needless. The Commission, at the request of the surgeon of the division, fitted up the finest hospital attached to Gen. Grant's column, the steamer City of Memphis, was fitted up at Fort Henry, whither supplies were sent before the battle of Donelson. Immediately supplies consisted almost entirely of bedding and clothing, and every thing sent from the stores of the Commission was placed in charge of Dr. Turner, the surgeon of the hospital. This was before the battle. Since that time a large amount has been forwarded upon his order, and he has acknowledged the receipt of the same by letter.

Necessary articles for hospital use have also been supplied to the Medical Purveyor, Dr. Grinsted, who opened the boat, upon requisitions drawn upon the agent here. All articles therefore issued from the storehouse of the Commission have been passed into responsible hands and are duly accounted for. Dr. D. also informs me that the story in relation to the liquors and delicacies cannot be true, so far as concerns its application to the benefactors of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, as nothing but bedding and clothing has been furnished.

The agents of the Commission here only need the countenance and co-operation of the people of Chicago to enable them to show as effective results as any Commission in the Union. They are not responsible for the embarrassing labor which the service requires, and they desire that all citizens of Chicago who may visit Cairo, shall visit their depot and examine into their methods of doing business.

Under the auspices of the Commission and with the authority of the General Commanding, and the kind Director, a "Soldier's Home" has been organized, adjoining the depot, where, upon the average, sixty sick furloughed and wounded soldiers are daily cared for—bed and food provided during their stay in Cairo. Most of these men obtain their furloughs here, coming with certificates of disability and recommendations for leave of absence. Where the men are so feeble, as many of them are, to wait at head-quarters till their applications are granted, an officer of the Commission in charge of the "Home" procures them a pass for him and otherwise aids him in transportation and attendance. On several occasions more than one hundred soldiers have received substantial aid at the hands of this munificent charity.

A large supply of hospital stores will be sent up the Tennessee river some time during the present week, accompanied by the intelligent agent of the Commission, who will see that proper disposition be made of them.

Col. McArthur's Report.

The following has been handed in at a rather late day, but still it may be interesting to the numerous friends of the gallant Colonel:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE, 3RD DIVISION, FORT DONELSON, TENN., Feb. 20, 1862.

Capt. Thos. J. Newshan, Ass't Adj't. Gen.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part performed by my Brigade during the late operations against Fort Donelson:

1st. My Brigade, consisting of the 9th, 12th, and 41st Illinois Regiments, left Fort Heinman, Kentucky, on the morning of February 12th, bringing up the rear of the troops that preceded from Fort Henry, and arriving about three miles from our line of operations at 6 p. m. of that day, encamped, and at 10½ o'clock that night, I moved the Brigade a mile and a half nearer the enemy, again encamping for the remainder of the night.

2d. Under arms the next morning (the 13th) by 8 o'clock, being ordered to hold ourselves in reserve and also support the batteries of Maj. Cavender, then in position against the centre of the enemy's works. At 1 p. m. we moved around to the left of Gen. McClernand's Division. That night a portion of my command threw up two small earthworks and placed in them two 20-pounder and two 10 pounder guns respectively. These were designed to operate against the left of the enemy's centre, but, however, were never used. Same night at 11½ o'clock, moved the 9th and 41st Regiments, by Gen. McClernand's order, about a quarter of a mile nearer to his left, remaining under arms all night without fire, in the midst of a heavy snow-storm.

3d. 14th under arms awaiting orders until 5 p. m., when we were ordered to occupy ground on the extreme right of our lines. Arrived at our new position a little after dark, (about 7 p. m.,) having been hotly shelled by the enemy's batteries on the way. Encamped for the night without intrenchments, and, as I regret to state, without adequate knowledge of the nature of the ground in front and on our right.

15th at daylight were surrounded by the enemy, who opened upon us a heavy fire of musketry, at the same time outflanking us by our regiment on our right. We again moved towards the left, where I had ordered to be formed a new line, thereby defeating for the time the enemy's object. This ground was steadily maintained until exposed to a flanking fire upon our right from fresh troops of the enemy. With a scarcity of ammunition in a large portion of my line, I deemed it my duty to give the order to retarn, which was executed steadily and in good order.

I at once formed a new line about 300 yards to the rear, supporting the troops on our left, and remained there until the troops who had occupied our extreme right before our arrival were forced to retire also, when I ordered my Brigade further to the rear within our lines. I then encamped in close order and had the company rolls called and the men supplied with food, they having had none for nearly 36 hours, as also ammunition to replace that expended.

At 4 p. m. We were ordered to the extreme left of our lines to support the troops at that place. 9th Illinois remained under arms that night in support of the batteries placed in the redoubt taken by assault the previous afternoon.

16th, Sunday morning, the enemy having capitulated, I marched my command within the enemy's works, since which time they have guarded prisoners and captured property.

I feel proud in bearing testimony to the unflinching firmness and uncomplaining conduct of the men of my command, during the siege; also to their steadiness and courage displayed while under fire, and while I would not detract from any one his just dues, I must mention the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Phillips of the 9th Illinois, also Lieut. Colonel Chetlain and Major Ducat of the 12th Illinois, and Lieut. Col. Pepper of the 41st Illinois; to my staff, Adjutant J. Bates Dickson and Lieut. George L. Paddock of the 12th Illinois, and Lieut. Babcock of the Second Illinois cavalry, for their valuable assistance. I at the same time regret that circumstances placed me for a time with each division, depriving my men of that favorable notice to which their arduous and soldierly conduct entitled them—conduct inferior to no troops on the field.

Trusting that an opportunity may soon occur when the same gallant conduct on the part of my command may be again displayed and appreciated, I remain your ob't servant,

(Signed) JOHN MCARTHUR,
Col. commanding 1st Brigade, 3d Division.

Chicago Interests in the Buffalo Board of Trade.

[From the Buffalo Com. Advertiser, 24th.]

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade, held on the 14th inst., at the office of the President, a communication from the Board of Trade of Chicago was presented, asking the co-operation of the Buffalo Board of Trade in reference to the establishment by the General Government of an Armory and Arsenal in that city, and also in reference to adopting resolutions in favor of the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the improvement of the Illinois river to a capacity sufficient for the passage of ships from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, the work to be done at the expense of the General Government as a war measure.

The communication was received and action had by unanimously adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board cordially recommend the location and establishment by Congress of a National Armory and Arsenal at Chicago, Illinois.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be requested to sign and forward the same to Hon. I. N. Arnold, Member of Congress.

The following committee was appointed to report at a future meeting in reference to the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, viz: Jason Parker, A. Sherwood and Geo. S. Hazard.

☞ The rebel Congress has voted that no cotton be raised this year. So King Cotton is discrowned and dethroned. Perhaps the rebels think they can get along without a home-king in the anticipation of inviting a foreign one to wave his sceptre over their owed heads.

☞ Alfred Guthrie of Chicago was confirmed by the Senate in his appointment as Steamboat Inspector of this city, in the place of Isaac Lewis removed.

THE ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS.—Messrs. Lewis Ellsworth, of Du Page county, John Thomas, of Jacksonville, and Milton T. Worrel, of Quincy, have been appointed commissioners to visit the headquarters of the different Illinois regiments and obtain the allotments of such soldiers as may desire to assign a portion of their pay to their families. They will soon proceed to execute their mission.

DAVIS' PATENT WATER FILTER.—During the great sale of our filter the last month, we have been obliged to let a large number go out of the shop before they were tested. If any of our customers find any defect in any of them, we will put them in perfect order, free of cost, if they will leave notice at our manufactory, No. 58 La Salle street. We have not advertised much of late, as we could not supply our orders, but now we have a few on hand and shall try to supply all orders at the shortest notice. We have had many inquiries for a cheaper filter, and we have gotten up a smaller size that we sell for six dollars. M. W. LESTER.

GOTTSCHALK COMING.—From the following correspondence it is rendered certain that we are soon to have L. M. Gottschalk and a fine array of musical talent among us:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in informing you that Mr. L. M. Gottschalk, the pianoforte virtuoso and composer, will visit Chicago the first or second week in April next, and give two grand Concerts, in which he will be supported by Miss Carlotta Patti, the celebrated contralto; Mr. Simpson, the English tenor, and Sig. Morlino, the Baritone. Carl Bergthan, the leader of the orchestra of the New York Philharmonic Society, will have the musical direction of the concert.

Yours, MAX SENKBEIPER.

To E. M. Hinsons, Esq.

THE CITY.

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Wm. Dockrell, one of the nurses who leaves for Cairo to-day, has had long experience in caring for wounded soldiers, having served as Sergeant of the hospital in the British army for a long time.

A NUISANCE.—A South Side correspondent would call the attention of the Board of Public Works, or whoever has charge of the business, to the almost impassible and terrible condition of the sidewalk on South Clark street at its junction with Huron street.

APRIL ECLECTIC.—The Eclectic for April and Part 14 of the Rebellion Record, containing steel portraits of Gen. Halleck and Major Winthrop, have been received by John R. Walsh, corner Madison street and Custom House Place.

CHRISTY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE.—The performances at this new place of amusement draw crowds of admiring spectators nightly, and the patrons of the establishment are unanimous in saying that the actors are unrivalled. The new acquisition, Eugene, made his first appearance last evening to a full house and was well received, as he or she will deserve to be.

HERRMANN THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—We need hardly remind our readers that the sale of reserved seats for M. Herrmann's exhibition, to open at Bryan Hall on Monday evening next, will commence to-day at the Music Store of H. M. Higgins, Esq. There will be a grand rush for these seats and they should be secured early.

THE LECTURE OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.—None of our readers should fail to recollect that Wendell Phillips lectures to-night under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, at Bryan Hall. The address for this evening will be on a purely literary subject. To-morrow evening, according to the programme as published in another column, the same gentleman will speak upon "the war."

AN UNFIT BARKEEP.—John Duncan, a colored waiter at Stanwix Hall, was before the Police Court yesterday, for beating several of the girls in that institution, breaking things in pieces, and "turning up Jack" generally. The testimony against him showed a very bad coloring to John's conduct, and he was accordingly fined five dollars, and sent to the Bridewell for ten days.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Wm. Shine, John Keefe and Wm. Caton, who deal in second hand clothing on Wells street, were yesterday brought before Judge Akin on the charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be such. They had purchased for a very low price, various pieces of dry goods from a young colored girl named Lizzie Mills, who could give no satisfactory account as to how she came by the property. The men were held to bail in $300 to appear before the Recorder's Court.

THE SCHOOL HARMONIUM.—We call attention to Root & Cady's advertisement of this beautiful new instrument. It gives the greatest amount of power for the money, and what is of great importance, the power from the softest whisper to the limit of its capacity, is produced entirely by blowing—thus obviating the necessity of taking the hands off the keys to draw stops, &c. To correspond with different styles of architecture, the Harmonium is finished both in oak and black walnut.

The End of the Avery Incest Case.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT BLOOMINGTON.—Some ten days since the body of a woman was found in an outhouse in the city of Bloomington under circumstances creating suspicions of foul play. After investigation it was revealed that the person of the deceased had been grossly outraged, and that to conceal the act a murder had been committed. Evidence pointing to two brakemen on the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago railroad, a man occupying that position by the name of Joseph Moore, was at once arrested. The other, named Pratt, was traced to this city, where on Tuesday he was caught and taken back by Marshal A. F. Briscoe to occupy apartments in the jail at Bloomington.

AN ACCIDENT TO CHICAGO MEN.—We have seen a private letter to Coroner James, which details some of the particulars of a terrible and fatal accident which occurred to two men who had been recently recruited in the camp of the 51st regiment. Some of the boys of Co. B had brought in a bombi shell which had been fired at them during the seige at that place. Like most other rebel bomb-shells, it had failed to explode. Two of the company had removed the fuse, and in the language of the writer were "fooling" with the dangerous missile. Some of the powder fell out, forming a train along the ground, to which one of them playfully set fire. The shell instantly exploded, blowing one of them literally to pieces, and taking off one of the legs of the other, throwing it some distance from the spot. One was killed instantly, the other died the next morning, both victims to their own carelessness. The writer does not mention their names.

THE SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS.—Capt. Lyman Bridges, Lieut. Madison and Sergeants Hill, Pacing, Langhorn, and White, of the 19th, Col. Turchin's Regiment, late from Nashville, Tennessee, arrived in the city for the purpose of recruiting for their command, yesterday morning. They bring the painful intelligence of the decease of Capt. Charles A. Shepley, of Company F, at Nashville, on Tuesday the 25th inst., from an accidental wound. No particulars as to the nature of the wound yet have come to hand. His parents, in this city, had a brief telegram, on Monday, stating that the Captain had been dangerously wounded, and expressed a desire to see his mother, forthwith. Prompted by that maternal affection which so often makes bold heroines of timid women, that lady immediately set out for Nashville; but before she could possibly reach him, her brave son had ceased to live. His remains will be brought to this city for interment.

☞ The *Atlantic Monthly* for April is an average number. The opening article, every sentiment of which is well expressed truth, is the best. It is entitled "Letter to a Young Contributor," and is written by Thomas W. Higginson. Mrs. Stowe's "Agnes of Sorrento" is brought to a rather hasty conclusion, with a forced catastrophe. There are many fine passages in this long story, but as a whole it is a failure. Far better is the pathos and force of "John Lamar," a war anecdote, tenderly related by the author of "A Story of To-day." Bayard Taylor gives an account, deteriorated by Yankeefied translations, of Hebel, whom he properly calls the German Burns. Agassiz continues his "Methods in Natural History," at once the simplest and best teaching of the day; and Charles E. Norton gives an account of Andrew Hugh Clough, lately deceased, author of that strange poem, "The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich," and editor of Pintarch's Lives. "Mountain Pictures," by J. G. Whittier, is a fine, thoughtful lyric. There is a fine political article from the pen of R. W. Emerson, on "American Civilization," that should be widely perused. The closing paper, on Foreign Literature, contains a vast amount of accurate information, and able criticism on living French authors.

Camp Douglas Matters.

Yesterday morning a small accession was made to the number of inmates at Camp, in the person of seventeen more secesh prisoners, brought here from the St. Louis hospitals, whence they have just been discharged. They were also among the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, and belonged originally to the various regiments first brought here.

No deaths were reported at the hospital since our last issue. Post Hospital Steward Smedley expresses the opinion that, should the present fine weather continue a few days, the majority, if not all of the sick men now in the various wards, will be out in the sunshine.

The Seymour *Times* publishes a letter from a rebel prisoner at Chicago, to a brother living at Austin, Scott county, Ind., which we copy as another evidence that many of the rebel soldiers have been drafted:

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1862.

MY DEAR BROTHER: It is with pleasure I once more write to you to let you know that I am still in good health. Brother William and myself are here, prisoners of war. We were taken at Fort Donelson when Gen. Pillow surrendered the fort.

Brother William and I were both drafted into the service, and were sworn in on the 3d day of December, 1861. We were in the battle at Fort Donelson—we fought three days scrimmage fights, and three days of the hardest fighting you ever heard tell of. Last Saturday evening our regiment fought an hour and a half without ceasing.

We are well satisfied here, and if I had my wife and sweet little babe in Illinois, Tennessee would never see Charley Fulkerson again. My wife does not know whether I was in the battle or not. I have no way of sending her word, but I pray God to protect her and my child.

I have had to fight against the flag that my forefathers fought for, I hope I may never have to raise arms against it again.

You are a heap of trouble, but with patience will try to bear it.

YOURS, with respect,
CHARLES T. FULKERSON,
To John A. Fulkerson, Austin, Ind.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Smashup of the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.

A Midnight of Wild Rumors.

Intelligence reached the city at twelve o'clock last night that the In-train on the Northwestern Road, upon which was coming the Third Wisconsin Cavalry regiment, Col. Bertram, had met with a serious accident from the breaking of an axle, some four or five miles from the city, detaining the command and rendering the exact hour of their arrival uncertain. It would appear that the train parted at the time of the accident and left the portion containing the soldiers behind. This was not discovered until a distance of several miles had been traveled, but as soon as learned the locomotive was backed and afterwards a special engine came to the city for surgeons, leaving us to infer that something terrible had occurred. The train bearing the surgeons to the scene of the disaster, of which we have no particulars—nor could any be obtained at midnight—departed at half past twelve. We have dispatched a special messenger to the spot and our readers will be furnished with all the facts in the matter at the earliest possible moment.

LATER—2 O'clock A. M.

The special train bearing the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, left Janesville at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and consisted of nineteen cars. It was followed by another and smaller train, also special. All moved on well until the two trains neared the city, at about half past ten o'clock, when an axle of the sixth car of the forward train broke, throwing the car from the track. The next five cars behind came together like a telescope, and were smashed up in quite promiscuous order.

How many were killed or injured we have been unable to learn with any exactness to truth, but the loss of life must have been serious, as all the cars were filled with soldiers.

Immediately the engine and baggage cars of the disabled train came to this city and gave the alarm, proceeding back at once to the scene of the disaster.

Those who reached the city last night (and their number was few), came all excited with the horror of the disaster, and from none of them could we gather a succinct account. Some even stated the loss to have been thirty or forty killed and two or three hundred wounded. This, we hope, is an exaggeration.

A corps of surgeons was rallied at the depot before midnight, but the engine that had come from the scene of disaster had gone back without waiting for them, and being the only locomotive at the depot, its return was anxiously awaited up to one o'clock, when our reporter left the depot. The engine took back a gang of men to assist in clearing the wreck, and it was expected they would be able to make up a train of whole cars, and with it bring the sufferers to the city.

As there was no other way of reaching the scene of disaster than by train, and as no later reports had been received up to one o'clock, we give our readers the benefit of the unsifted speculations that were rife at the depot and bid them wait for the more complete particulars which will appear in the TRIBUNE of this evening.

No names were mentioned of killed or wounded, and it may appear that the disaster is not so serious as stories brought by passengers on the train (some of whom footed it to the city) would indicate.

The End of the Avery Incest Case.

From a crowd of news matter and advertisements the following report of the conclusion of the Avery incest case was crowded out of our columns yesterday morning:

The examination of Norman S. Avery, charged with the crime of incest upon his daughter, Martha H. Avery, resumed on Tuesday afternoon, before Justice Brown, in the Recorder's Court Room, resulted in the discharge of the defendant, upon the ground that the testimony was insufficient to hold him.

As at the first examination, the room was crowded with an audience eager greedily to seize upon every disgusting detail drawn out in the course of the trial, and manifesting all that love for the scurrilous and depraved which such an exhibition is likely to produce. At about three o'clock, Mr. Asay opened for the defense, stating that he intended to show that many of the statements of the prosecutrix, made at the previous hearing, were falsehoods, not only by competent witnesses whom he would produce, but by the further testimony of the girl herself. Martha H. Avery was then called to the stand, and testified substantially as follows:

The statement that I made before Justice Davis, that I was a maiden and had never been married, was false. I was married, in New York State, to Wm. Henry Kosch, with whom I lived only about eleven weeks. I also was on a canal boat as cook about six weeks, and afterwards took a journey through the State to New York city, with Jos. Wilde, the Captain or the boat. I was induced to concent thereto by my father, by writing, by representations of my mother and Mr. and Mrs. Collins, who told me if I did not that my father would get cross and I would be sent to the State Prison.

The girl, still persisted, however in the statement that her father had shared her bed from Christmas until about the date of her making the complaint, and when pressed as to her reason for not sooner preferring the charge, said that she did not know that Avery "had done anything wrong," or that she could do anything with him. She further stated that she was incited to make complaint against her father by one Collins, who told her about the date of her father's marriage, February 13, that as soon as her stepmother came home she would be turned out of the house, and that she might get rid of her father by making this charge, and also got $100 for her services. She further said that her present admission of her marriage was induced by the knowledge that parties were going to New York State for the purpose of gathering facts in regard to her former life.

Other testimony was adduced, showing that the man Collins had instigated the prosecutrix to testify falsely for purposes of a private malice towards Avery, and for the furtherance of his own interests; and that, fearing his infernal plans were to recoil upon his own head, he had within the past twenty-four hours left the city for parts unknown. At the close of the testimony Messrs. Adams and Asay addressed the Court, reviewing to some little extent the evidence, after which, with a few remarks, Justice Brown discharged the defendant.

The case, as a whole, is a very singular one. Made up of so many contradictions, so many atrocities, and of so many conflicting statements, it would seem almost impossible to get at the truth in the matter. That the prosecuting witness, was a girl, to say the least of her, of bad character, and that she had been played upon by designing persons, admits of no doubt; and, while no jury in the world would convict a man upon her evidence, there is yet the singular fact remaining that even after the discharge of the defendant, and while bitterly weeping and expressing the deepest regret that she had ever been induced to institute the complaint, she yet persisted in her statement of the perpetration of the alleged crime. With such statement, however, must be taken into consideration the girl's character, her many contradictory statements, and the further fact that the relationship of the parties was not by any means fully established.

The girl was in tears most of the time during the examination, and at the close broke into a most extravagant fit of weeping, bewailing the fate that had led her into such a thing, and begging the counsel not to send her father to prison—evidently hardly conscious that he had been discharged. She attributed the blame of the whole persecution to the three Collins, and said that but for him she never would have been drawn into it.

Thus ended a case—one of the most disgusting in its details, and horrible in its inception, which has come before the public for some time. Viewed in any light, whatever, it is a villainous affair, and one which every honorable person will gladly see brought to a close.

A STRIKING CASE OF JEALOUSY.—A young man was walking the streets, on Tuesday evening, in company with a young lady, another young gent, named Cunningham, assaulted the first named, stabbing him several times about the head and face. For this extremely ungentlemanly act, Cunningham was arrested and made to pay $5, in the shape of a fine. His excuse for the act was a sudden fit of jealosy. Whether he could really afford to pay the specified tariff for the privilege of thus manifesting his greensyed passion, is a question for his own decision.

WHO STOLE THE COAT?—Two young men, giving their names as Thos. R. Brown and Alphonso Wallace, were yesterday morning brought before Judge Akin, charged with stealing an overcoat from the keeper of a saloon at 121 South Clark street. The statements of the two defendants were, in the most essential particulars, diametrically opposed to each other, one endeavoring to fasten the theft upon the other. The accused were held to bail, in the sum of $300 each for appearance at the Recorder's Court.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A rather funny libel suit was up before Judge Higgins of the Superior Court yesterday. It appears two men some time since obtained a judgment against another man before Justice Dethl, and went to the office of the magistrate to procure the amount due them. A quarrel then arose about making change, in which a man by the name of Marx interfered and was kicked out of doors by the justice and a constable. The affair got into the papers, Justice Dethl wrote an item for the *Beats Sitzung* explaining why the row had occurred and endeavoring to shield himself, and Marx rejoinded in an article in the columns of *Der National Demokrat*, over his own signature, in which he used some language construed as libelous by the magistrate. Hence the suit of Dethl against Marx *et al* for libel, in which he lays his damages at $5,000. The cause of the quarrel was a difference of a few pennies in making change; the suit itself a dispute of office to better a court and jury with. *Bishy for plaintiff, Falker for defendant.*

IN THE CRIMINAL COURT OF COOK COUNTY.—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 76—Chancery. J. C. Rees, administrator of the estate of Wm. Rees, deceased, vs. Hugh Maher; by agreement cause set for trial on Thursday of next week. No. 80—Same, Ann Eliza Rees, administratrix, vs. Maher; affidavit stricken from files as insufficient, and appeal dismissed with prejudice, for want of affidavits of merits.

Before Judge Goodrich.—No. 1265—John Kelsey vs. Louis Hurz; judgment. No. 882—Edward Gales vs. Alvord C. Ritchie et al; motion of defendant to quash writ overruled. No. 1215—James McKinley et al vs. Boyd Braden et al; default and judgment. No. 1787—Horatio C. Stone vs. Fritz Groth; same order. No. 486—Graham S. Cobb et al vs. John R. White et al; default. No. 1419—Ira Minard vs. John Bullard; judgment by confession in open court. No. 1420—Ira Minard et al vs. John Bullard; same order. No. 1421—Ira Minard et al vs. John Bullard; same order.

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or Common Cold, in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon preys upon the Lungs; in such cases, the value of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, is most apparent.

☞ The Spring term of the Chicago Dancing Academy will commence April 1st. Persons wishing instruction in dancing will find this the pleasantest season of the year. For terms enquire at the Academy, southeast corner of Clark and Monroe streets of J. Edwin Martine. mch26-6t.

☞ *Wedding and Call Cards*, at the Sherman House. For cards by mail, send four stamps for samples to O. Sackett. m25-5t

TO AGENTS AND CANVASSERS.—We will guarantee our Union variety Envelopes to give better satisfaction than any other put up. The best stock of maps, charts and Union goods in the West. Send for catalogue, to F. A. Ross, P. O. Box 6506, Chicago, Ill. mch19-2w

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. no112

☞ Call on Dunlap, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-1y

☞ For cleaning and dying gentleman's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 93 Dearborn-street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. febl1-ly

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26, 1862.

The money market exhibits no features different from those frequently referred to for the past week. Business at the banks continues excessively dull—a sure exponent of the stagnation that rules for the time in the export trade of the city. Bankers find very little use for their money; but hold it very closely, as they are quite sure that matters will soon change and an active demand will be made upon them for all the funds at their command.

New York Exchange is very close, but the demand is light. Eastern funds are now the main resource to make it, and large parcels are constantly in transit for that purpose. The buying price is par@¼c; some of the banks still sell to customers at ⅛c, while others charge ⅛c. Transitem buyers are charged ½c.

Gold is dull. The more usual buying price to day is 10¾; selling 11¼. Some of the bankers maintain a firm attitude, and ask for gold quotations at about three o'clock, Mr. Asay opened for the defense, stating that he intended to show that many of the statements of the prosecutrix, made at the previous hearing, were falsehoods, not only by competent witnesses whom he would produce, but by the further testimony of the girl herself. Martha H. Avery was then called to the stand, and testified substantially as follows:

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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862. NUMBER 51.

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

"Harder to Conquer than Columbus."

Sixteen Mortars in Position.

The Situation—Force of the Enemy.

THEIR GUNBOATS—BATTERIES—TROOPS.

[From our own Reporter.]

THIRD DAY.

Sunday, March 16.—Last night the fleet laid on the Missouri shore about half a mile below the point, around which, on the opposite shore, a battery is located, the head of Island No. 10 commencing some two miles further down. The gunboats took positions among the transports and tow boats, the better to protect them. The ammunition boats in the meantime had moored to the bank nearly a mile above us, and, as subsequently proved, in an unsafe position. The shore to which we were moored was a wet, swampy bottom, covered with a thick growth of young cotton wood, and intersected with little creeks running in every possible direction, and as crooked as the most perverse ram's horn. Despite the fathomless mud and sloughs, our troops landed from the transports. The sound of axes and the crash of falling trees resounded through the woods, and soon fires were brightly burning and the savory smell of coffee and pork, so grateful to the olfactories of the campaigner, was wafted to us. About two o'clock in the morning a number of scouts from the rebel encampment upon the other shore, crossed in a transport and struck across the swamp down towards our ammunition boats. Several shots were fired at the sentinels upon the boats, fortunately without effect. The greeting, however, seemed as a timely caution and the boats at once steamed down the river and came under the Conestoga's guns for protection. With this exception, the night passed quietly away.

About seven o'clock, this morning, the fleet was again in motion, the gunboats taking position abreast the point, the flagship lying beyond it in the face of the enemy's upper battery, but out of their range. The forenoon was consumed in the disposition of the mortar rafts. The whole ten were anchored to the shore at the point, the lowest one upon the very apex and beyond the range of the enemy's upper battery. In the meantime the Benton sent her compliments to the battery in the shape of a few shells, but they fell short, striking in the water and sending up a column of spray high into the air.

At this time I left the Wilson and went on board the gunboat Pittsburgh, Capt. Thompson, in order to get a better view of the mortar practice. The change of position also gave me a better view of the rebel works. Looking through a glass, the upper battery, located opposite the point, seemed to be a simple earthwork eight or ten feet in height. I could count distinctly seven guns mounted without protection, and one apparently casemated. The Stars and Bars were flying from the lower corner of the works, and the artillerists could be plainly seen walking upon the parapets, giving evidence of warm work ahead. From this battery the timber skirts the bank down the river for a half mile or so. From the end of the timber the bank gradually rises, the extreme elevation being perhaps twenty-five feet above high water mark. Upon the highest point another battery has been erected, apparently intended for rifles, but the guns could not be distinguished with the glass.

[illegible] afternoon the battle raged fiercely, the most of our fire being concentrated upon the upper fort and doing good work. Two guns were dismounted, and a gaping breach made in the earth works. The mortars sent sent sullen roars from their throats and the earth fort and the lower forts, and must have occasioned great slaughter. One shell fired by mortar 23 struck in the earthworks and exploded, tearing a small building into splinters, and throwing up the dirt as high as the tops of the trees. The firing was kept up with great spirit during the whole afternoon and until eight o'clock in the evening, when the forts were no longer visible. The rebels responded to our gunboats with guns of every oblong conical shells, and also with sixty-fours. During the engagement the Benton was struck three times. The first shot struck the starboard bow port, and was broken into pieces, the staunch iron work of the port sustaining little injury. The second struck the ventilator, cutting off a small arc of its rim, passed through one of the chimneys, and smashed little pieces of iron work in passing, but not passing through. The third shot, a sixty-four pounder, struck the hurricane deck, and passing through it struck upon the gun deck door, rebounded to the ceiling and stopped its erratic course by dropping through the corner of Commodore Foote's favorite writing table. The concussion was tremendous, and was felt once, but sustained no injury. Although the firing was very hot at one time and lasted from noon until dark, not one of our men was injured by the enemy's fire. A sad casualty occurred on board the St. Louis in the bursting of one of their bow rifles, which killed two men and wounded twelve others.

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, March 18th, 1862.—The firing of our boats yesterday was very serious on the upper fort, and at an early hour this morning some two or three hundred men could be discovered busily at work repairing the breaches. The Benton at once dropped down and commenced using her bow rifles with the happiest effect, causing a complete suspension of labor upon the works, the laborers running pell mell to the nearest shelter. The Benton continued her practice until the mortars commenced, when she ceased firing. The gunboats have been idle to-day, the mortars occupying the time exclusively, and making some excellent shots. Several shells have been lodged in the head of the Island. The mortar practice is rapidly improving, and at the present rate of improvement will warm up the rebel encampment and fortifications to a degree which must cause a speedy evacuation.

This morning I visited Com. Foote. He expressed himself confident of reducing the place, but says it will take time. He is fighting the battle at fearful odds. The gunboats are too unwieldy and unmanageable to fight down stream in the mad current, which sweeps round the point with irresistible fury. Should one of them become crippled, no power could save her from falling into the hands of the rebels, or being entirely destroyed by their floating battery. Still the Flag Officer is hopeful. Undaunted by the difficulties which stare him in the face, by the mean, despicable lack of sympathy with his plans upon the part of certain army officers and others high in power, thus thwarting him in his endeavors to expedite matters to a successful issue. He will yet cut the Gordian Knot by a splendid victory, and clear the river to Memphis, and thence sweep triumphantly to the Balize. The entire North will receive with feelings of profound grief the announcement of the death of a favorite son, which he received by telegraph upon the very day the expedition left Cairo, and extend to him a sympathy as cordial as it will be unmeasured. The people may rely upon it that Com. Foote is intrusted with no mean share of a giant, fine headed, sagacious officer, and a loyal patriot.

I have devoted some space to these remarks which may appear foreign to the store boats pending, because already some journals have commenced finding fault with the Flag Officer for delaying the departure of the fleet. The delay was not of Commodore Foote's choosing. Whatever man could do to bring matters to a successful consummation, that Commodore Foote has done, and he stands to-day nearly and unflinchingly facing the dangers in his path, determined to vindicate the honor of the flag at his coast head, although suffering from honorable wounds and bowed down with domestic affliction.

The citizens City of Louisiana arrived here on the 7th from St. Louis, comfortably and even elegantly fitted up for a large party, with a contingent of over three hundred persons. The embargo by the authorities of the St. Louis, on a contraband cargo, was not [illegible] probably recovery, although many of them are fearfully burned and otherwise injured.

As I write, the mortars are still thundering and sending their shells into the rebel works. The upper battery has not replied to-day, but one or two shots have been sent over from the head of the Island.

SIXTH DAY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 20—8 P. M.

I left the fleet above Island No. 10 yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m. the firing was only moderate from the Benton and Mound City, at intervals of fifteen minutes each, the object being to reduce the upper battery, two guns only of which was left standing, from which occasional shots were fired.

One of these struck the water close astern the transport Lewella, and within fifty feet of the tug on which was your correspondent. The distance was of just two miles, showing that the rebel guns are not only rifled, but of the first class. The aim of the service is fully meeting the expectation of the officers, and with a little more practice will make rapid work with the rebel fortifications. Their range is 3 to 3¼ miles. The sixteen now in place ready to open will make fearful inroads in the ranks of the enemy.

The works at that point, both on the main land and the Island, are much more extensive than is generally supposed, as there are at least 80 heavy guns, and over 20,000 troops. I saw 10 regiments at one time on dress parade, on the main land. These have moved their quarters out of the reach of the mortars, but the Island is pretty well covered with tents. The guns are many of them of the largest size, and several rifled.

Our gunboats and mortars will drive this force out. The mortars will be sent down, if required, but the officers think the present number enough to make it altogether too hot for the rebels, as these monster shells reach all parts of the works, dealing death and destruction in their pathway. It is evident, however, that all of the rebel batteries have enough bomb proof casemates for the men, so they can be seen to disappear when our shells fall into the batteries.

As soon as the upper fort or battery is reduced, then the gunboats will advance on the others in detail, and thus reduce them one by one with little danger or loss to themselves. On Tuesday night the Mound City kept up a steady fire on the upper battery, preventing the rebels from making that usual nightly repairs, and the result was, that early in the morning they commenced removing their dead and wounded from the casemates of the fort. Large numbers were carried out and taken back into the woods on stretchers, showing the deadly effect of the shot from the well aimed guns of the Mound City.

On Monday night, while shots were fired from the gunboats, mostly shell, beside three hundred shell from the mortars. The effect as witnessed by the spectators, was grand and sublime, but to the rebels most terrific. On Tuesday the Commodore directed that the fuses be cut down, with a view to destroy the works, and dismount the guns, and the result was most satisfactory.

The last prisoner of the rebels are in the two batteries below the bend, a distance of over two miles from the gunboats, and which threw their shot beyond them.

The old Pelican dry dock mounts fifteen guns and is iron-plated, but has not opened fire to show the range and size of her guns. A mammoth battery near her has been by some mistake for her. [illegible]

This Pelican is an ugly looking customer, but as she has no propelling power she cannot otherwise than fall a victim to our ponderous mortars so soon as they can be [illegible] to her.

[illegible] dent to accommodate 200 pallouts.

As yet but one man has been killed by the enemy.

BATTLE OF OAK RIDGE.

Graphic Description of Curtis's Victory over Price and McCulloch.

A correspondent of the *World* gives a graphic account of the great battle at Oak or Pea Ridge, Arkansas, from which we copy the following particulars:

The enemy made his appearance with about four thousand cavalry, at about ten in the morning, a few miles out of Bentonville, and immediately commenced the attack by a desperate charge. Sigel had with him near a thousand men. Two hundred infantry he sent forward to prevent being cut off, and with the remainder he received the whole of the vast army. Sigel's example at Carthage had taught him how to manage a battle under desperate circumstances, and he ordered his men to stand firm and take good aim. The teams were put upon good pace, and the enemy came bounding along in several lines. The horsemen on the flanks and infantry in the rear, awaited their approach until within about two hundred yards, when they delivered a terrible volley of minie balls into their ranks, which had the effect of throwing them into temporary confusion. In vain were the leaders, by dint of much shouting and gesticulation, succeeded in getting them into something like order. The enemy came up to close quarters. The same volley, succeeded by a second and a third, greeted them. The enemy came on in desperate yelling and cheering, as if in glee at what they accounted an easy capture. The enemy's cavalry closed all around the little band, and not withstanding horses and riders were falling thick and fast before our steady fire. Gen. Sigel rode undismayed along the whole line, inspiriting his men. Some the cavalry on the left had succeeded in getting across the road so as to cut the train in two, and it was here that the enemy set up a shout of triumph.

THE REPULSE.

It was short lived. In a minute more the bayonets of our men had done their work, leaving the enemy with hundreds of dead and wounded. The enemy was driven off, broken and dismayed. It is lamentable that at this point one of our wagons containing three of our wounded men who had placed in it was left behind. The mules had been shot, and nothing could be done in the emergency to regain it.

Galled and maddened at the repulse, the enemy could be seen re-forming for the attack. The column was yet seven miles from the encampment. A dispatch had been sent forward to General Curtis, explaining the position and asking for assistance. It was hardly possible that the messenger could have left the enemy. The enemy was advancing along the road and along the ridges enclosing the stream. At about two o'clock the second attack was made and repeatedly repulsed forward. The rebel leaders seem spurred their horses right on to the irresistible bayonets, delivering their load of buckshot from their pistols, revolving guns, and then brandishing their huge knives, which every one of them carried in place of sabres.

They surrounded the rear guard a second time, and for a few minutes friend could hardly be distinguished from foe. The dense smoke enveloped the whole of the combatants so that for some time it was doubtful whether any of our little band survived. The rebels made the air ring with lusty cheers and yelling. The faithful Germans, like a league of brothers, never faltered for a moment. Their gallant leader struck down a rebel who clamored for his life, and proved his way through a line of them to rejoin his command. The bayonets proved the invincibility of our troops against horsemen. The foe retired a second time, and for an hour they could not be induced to return by the most frantic efforts of their leaders. By the time the advance, which had been constantly skirmishing with the rebel cavalry, announced that reinforcements were in sight, there was little cheer went up, which was re-echoed by the troops from the camp. The last and last attempt was made to capture the train. It also failed, and the enemy withdrew about half past three.

CHANGE OF POSITION—THE FIGHT RESUMED.

Thursday night passed in a state of suspense. The rebels opened the fight with artillery on the extreme right, from a very advantageous position at the distance of a mile.

Our batteries soon replied; the rebels fired a few solid shot, then a shell, and then a solid shot again. The fight raged quite lively in front of Col. Carr's position from half past seven o'clock, when another battery was ordered up to the support of Col. Carr, who seemed to be hotly pressed, the battery opened, firing which fell place in his directions. The fall as yet had not been measured.

Our cavalry penetrated close to the main ridge beyond the road by which the enemy had come, and were on the point of seizing some of the enemy's wagons, when it became dark, the enemy and their wagons all disappeared. Thus following out of the most regulated contests that has ever been seen between cavalry, first on the right, then on the extreme left. The pickets and outlying horses have been exhausted, our wagons have brought full provisions. The rebels have not been so well provided, and their wagons are scattered over the country. Thousands of the rebels are lying in front of our lines, and our men have gathered them along the road about a mile, when they were [illegible] by the enemy. Our men have [illegible] the rebels, and have taken them with them, and have brought them with relic about the field. Colonel Carter, of the Illinois cavalry, has been [illegible] the rebels, and has

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The hurry of important events in our own country, has made our people generally indifferent to, or careless of, the contemporary history of the Old World. But careful observers think they can see in the gathering of the elements which must soon light up all Europe by the blaze of war. The German question, involving a severance of Austria and Prussia, with which Napoleon is mixed up; the Italian question not yet adjusted; the Mexican question, which has developed the mutual distrust and dissatisfaction of the allies each with the others, the uncertain tenure of the bond of cordiality which England and France still keep up—these and the general gloom and discontent among the manufacturing operatives of England and the Continent, affected by the American rebellion, are significant of a breach of the peace, of which, since we in this country have got by the ears, the supporters of absolutism have boasted. Let the cob-houses tumble!

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The Convention has at last got through with its labors and adjourned *sine die*. The 17th of June is the day fixed for taking the vote on the ratification of the proposed Constitution.

We will spread the document entire before our readers as soon as an official copy can be prepared, and space can be found for it. The whole of it has appeared from time to time in detached parts in our columns, and the collected publication of these parts by a cotemporary, lacked (according to our Springfield dispatch this morning) that completeness which it is desirable to give.

After a pretty careful examination of the Constitution, as we have been able to find it, we come to the following conclusions:

1st. That taken as a whole it is not so good as the old Constitution.

2d. The people will not like its workings as well, nor will they feel as happy under it.

3d. In almost every article can be seen the tracks of knavery and demagogism. It is stuffed with partisan trickery, and is not the production of honest and patriotic men, but of scheming politicians.

4th. The North half of the State is swindled out of its just and equitable weight in the future legislation of the State. The apportionment law is dishonest and unfair to an outrageous degree. The future legislative power of the State is securely lodged in the hands of the Egyptians.

5th. The Supreme Court is also secured in the hands of the Egyptians. The Northern District is made to contain 800,000 souls, and each of the other two Districts only 450,000; the purpose of this swindle being to give the secession sympathizers control of the highest court in the State, as well as of the law-making body.

6th. The government of the State will cost about double as much as does the present one. Taxes will be largely enhanced, and everything connected with salaries and compensation of officeholders is left at loose ends, to fluctuate with the capacity and corruption of future legislatures. The door is thrown wide open for the commission of all kinds of frauds on the treasury. Thieves may enter at their pleasure.

These are a few of the general objections to the adoption of this Egyptian Constitution; others will be pointed out in subsequent articles. When it comes to be carefully compared with the present Constitution, the latter will be found to be far the better of the two. People understand the present one, and are used to its workings, and if not satisfactory in every respect, it is much better, taken as a whole, than the proposed substitution. We believe that this cunning Egyptian contrivance will be voted down by an overwhelming majority, because the more it is examined the less it will be liked.

WHO WERE THE DISTURBERS OF SLAVERY?

We presume it will be granted that abolition newspapers enjoyed no circulation among the plantations of Whippy Swamp even before the mails were cut off. It is charged, however, that a mass of dangerous information has been accumulating in the minds of the slaves, injuring their market value as chattels. Now as they did not gain this from any abolition sheet, who are responsible? Who told the slaves that there were numbers of States in the Union that were fiercely abolition? Who told the slaves that the Abolitionists carried the late Presidential election? Who went to the extreme length of arousing a pride of race in the blacks, by assuring and persuading them that a negro had been made Vice-President of the United States? Who assured the slaves that nothing was more likely than their intermarriage with Northern Abolitionists, and that such amalgamation was the chief end of Northern Abolitionism?

Who took pains to impress upon them that the armies of the Union were armies of Abolitionists?

All this has been the burden of Southern press and Southern teaching for years past. The masters have taught it to nearly every adult slave of the present generation, and this while drawing still tighter the restrictions and penalties of the condition of the bondman, until the slavery of to-day bears little resemblance to what it was in the early days of the Republic. And what is the inevitable deduction from these teachings? What is the natural effect on Sambo's mind if he is made to believe in the African decent of Vice President Hamlin? Plainly it will not make Sambo more content with his own position as a field hand. Nor would it seem less dangerous to persuade him that alliances as with an equal await him over the border of the Free States. If he is made to believe that an army of white abolitionists and free blacks are marching southward, which way will Sambo be likely to run? Any of our Federal commanders have the abundant means of answering this question in spite of Order No. 3.

We do do not touch upon the question of truth or falsity of these statements, we only give them in the form they reach the blacks. And to these they can come from only one source, the masters. Facts begin to tell loudly of great internal disturbances to slavery. The relations of master and servant are impaired. Candid men from the South assure us that the slaves are less docile. In whole districts they are looked upon almost with dread, and the least to be feared is that they will slip off to the Federal lines. The broad-footed, oxjaw'd menial has become the half-awakened savage, just commencing to realize that he has a birthright withheld. Who have been the disturbers of slavery?

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending March 22, 1862:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bu	12,559	2,740
Flour, bbls	12,848	2,251
Corn, bu	77,000	7,219
Oats, bu	19,121	674
Rye, bu	2,091	64
Barley, bu	11,286	2,872
Pork, bbls	304,041	101,475
Lard, bbls		150,025
Cut Meats, lbs	771,000	2,000,024
Beef, bbls	117,722	247,722
Tobacco, lbs	92,000	110,000
Live Hogs, No	5,000	6,118
Dressed Hogs, No	8,024	
Beef Cattle, No	9,055	833

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since Jan. 1, to date for three years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Wheat, bu	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
Flour, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Corn, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Oats, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lard, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cut Meats, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beef, bbls	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tobacco, lbs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Live Hogs, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Dressed Hogs, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beef Cattle, No	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

AN ABOLITION DISCOVERY.

The bold assertion that the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels of the South would cause a rush of negro population to the North, and that the loyal States would be overrun by a horde of poor blacks, is unsupported by a single fact in this country's experience, or in the history of other lands where chattel slavery has prevailed. The negro is emphatically a creature of the soil on which he is born, if the climate is such as favors his development. His habits of life, his pursuits and his small ambitions are unfavorable to migration; and we doubt if there is in the world's knowledge any instance of an extensive movement of his race, like those movements of the Caucasian tribes, of which history bears witness, and which are going on in our own days. His nature, kindly and affectionate is rarely agitated by the profound passions which belong to his superiors. Sensuous and imaginative, content with the present and careless of the future, a little suffices to make him happy; but in that little are included the place of his birth and the associations of his youth. He rarely emigrates by his own volition; from a tropical or semi-tropical climate to the cold North, where he is a tender plant not acclimated, never.

The safeguard of the North, especially of the Border Free States, is in Southern emancipation. As long as "the institution" is maintained, there is constant fleeing from it; in times like these when the reins of the master's authority are relaxed, and when discord offers immunity to flight, the exodus is large. The black population of Kansas has quadrupled since the war began, by fugitives hastening out of Missouri; and if the national troubles be not soon adjusted, a very considerable per cent., perhaps a majority of the slaves of the Border States will find security beyond the operation of the local laws by which they are reduced to the condition of beasts. The increase of black population in Chicago is evident, yet but few of the fugitives find a resting place here. But declare emancipation in the States whence these bondmen come, and not one would leave. Assured of security, of moderate wages, of self-ownership, of proper respect to their domestic relations, and of the continued residence in the homes in which they were reared, and they could not be driven North with whips. Instead of gaining, the North would lose black population by the change. The tens of thousands of negroes who now consent to endure our winters for the sake of the exercise of the right to own themselves, would drift off South where the climate invites them to enjoyment. But last of all, the interest of the planters would prevent the removal of their emancipated slaves. The industrial necessities of the country would demand their labor as of yore; and the unprovided wants of the blacks themselves, their gratified pride, their quickened ambition, the new and precious prizes set before them as a reward of well-doing, would impel them to toil. Knock off every fetter to-day, and every man set free would go to work to-morrow; and of the tour millions of human beings thus disenthralled, probably not a hundred would seek homes in the Free States. The cry of negro immigration is a bug-a-boo of politicians, the corner-stone of whose Democracy is the right of the strong to oppress the weak, of the white to sell the black. It deserves nothing so much as contempt.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

One of the most vital objections to the new Constitution is, that it brings on a general election in this State at a time when partizan politics of every description should be laid aside, and all efforts directed to a vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union.

The Convention, while complimenting the Governor and other State officers for their management of the war, cuts off one-half of their terms of office, and thus sets them adrift, like sailors sending off their commander in a storm. At the same time all the Circuit and County Clerks in the State, the majority of whom are Democrats, are retained in office. The Clerks of the Supreme Court, all Democrats, are also retained, as are the County Judges, the great majority of whom are Democrats. It will be remembered that at the late election a large majority of clerks and judges elected throughout the Republican counties in the northern portion of the State, were Democrats. They went in on Union tickets.

Is this the way to bury partizanship in politics, in a time when every man is called upon to stand by his country, not his party? The Republicans generously, but, as it turns out, most unwisely, abandoned their party organization; and what has been the result? The Democratic faction controlling the Constitutional Convention, taking advantage of this, have framed a bitterly partizan Constitution, full of all manner of special legislation, designed to punish Republicans and turn over the State to a pro-slavery faction, or wing, of the Democratic party. This faction is, indeed, as bitterly opposed to the Democrats who are now fighting the battles of the country, as it is to the Republican party. It desires to rule the State, and to do so, it knows that it must portion out the offices before the war is over.

Here is the great secret of the action of the majority of the Convention, in ordering a new election while the country is engaged in a struggle for its very existence. And what must be thought of men who will thus prostitute the high office of statesmen to such base ends as these?

What has Gov. Yates done that he should be summarily cut off in the midst of his useful labors, which have been crowned with such brilliant results as the victories of Forts Donelson and Henry; victories which did more to establish the credit of the Government, and inspire the country with renewed hope and confidence, than all other actions of the war put together? But what cared the men that framed this Constitution for these victories? They took several days to pass resolutions eulogistic of the Fort Henry triumph; and only the potent voice of public sentiment, calling to them in terms of menace not to be mistaken, compelled them to act in the matter. Even as it was, some ten or twelve of the members took up their hats and left the hall, rather than vote when the yeas and nays were being called.

This is the Convention and this the Constitution that the people of Illinois are called upon to ratify. They are called upon to endorse a partizan document, made by partizan hands, at a time when patriotism should rule supreme; when every man should forget all party predilections and remember only that he has a country to save at any cost and any sacrifice however great.

We call upon every honest man in the State then to bury the cursed instrument out of sight for ever.

ISLAND NO. 10.

Appearances would indicate that the week's bombardment has made some impression on the rebels at Island No. 10. Their upper battery has made no response in two days, and the other batteries say but little. It would look as if the rebels were evacuating—and indeed we would incline to that opinion if it were clear where they could go to.

IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The Senate discussed District emancipation, and came to a vote on Garrett Davis's amendment, that the slaves be colonized outside the United States. The vote being a tie, Vice President Hamlin killed the proposition.

In the House the slavery and tax questions occupied the time. A territorial bill, by Mr. Ashley, with the Wilmot Proviso attached, was discussed and made a special order. Some progress was made with the tax bill, and several licenses increased or equalized.

☞ Howard Chase is the democratic candidate for Mayor of Milwaukee.

GEN. FREMONT.

We doubt whether any item of news concerning Gen. Fremont has given greater pleasure to his friends in the West than the following dispatch from Washington:

"There are no Gibbonites on Gen. Fremont's Staff. Following his friends' advice, he has shaken off the whole ring."

The cause of Fremont's removal from the command of the Missouri, can be traced directly to the injury inflicted upon him by bad men who abused his confidence, and performed acts for which he was held accountable. His eyes were opened when it was too late. Had he been clear of the California gang and their confederates, who fattened upon him like so many leeches, he would be in command of that Department to-day. When he went to St. Louis, he was comparatively a stranger to the leading Union men of his Department, and we can see how adventurers and fortune-hunters claiming a previous personal acquaintance, might worm themselves into his confidence, for the purpose of fattening upon contracts and taking advantage of the public calamity to plunder the Government, like thieves who run to fires and steal during the excitement and confusion attending the conflagration.

But we are assured that he has cut loose from those bad men, and taken a fresh start. Let him persevere in this resolution and he will fully recover all the ground he had lost, and perhaps rise higher in the end, in the estimation of his countrymen, than if he had been continued in his former command.

Gen. Fremont enters upon the Mountain Department free from all such associates and associations, and now that this preliminary step has been well taken, we welcome him to that position. We see in his appointment an evidence that the President sympathizes with the principles which Fremont represents, and that he is determined that men of earnest convictions and progressive opinions, shall lead our columns to battle. Past errors of administration are forgiven. A *nolle prosequi* has been entered against all the "indictments," and the Pathfinder is assigned to a new and important command with instructions to smite the public enemy hip and thigh, until every man of them flies to his own tent. As a man of the mountains he will hunt the rebels down the Allegheny range, from the waters of the Kanawha to the sources of the Tennessee, clear down in the cotton States.

It remains to be shown what qualities Gen. Fremont will develope as a military leader in the field. One thing is certain—he is imbued with an *idea* that can hardly fail to crown his efforts with success—*the love of Freedom*. It is that spirit which will make his soldiers invincible, and bear them up against the fatigues of the march, and the dangers of the battle field, and infuse zeal, alacrity and courage, into the ranks. Our best wishes go with him. We hope to be early chroniclers of victories won by Union soldiers of the Mountain Department, because under his leadership they will fight for Liberty and Union, and not for *Slavery* and Union. Our opposition was never to Fremont, the exponent of Freedom; but to the evils in his Department perpetrated by the gang that robbed the Treasury in his name, and made merchandize of his fame. Happily rid of them, like Richard, he is himself again, and can open a new set of books. The augories are favorable for happy results, and it will give us unfeigned pleasure to record them.

THE ALLIES OF SECESSION.

One important reason that Jeff. Davis gives in his inaugural for the difficulties and delays which have stood in the way of the early independence of the Southern Confederacy, is that the hopes of aid and co-operation from certain Northern men and parties, which secession cherished, have proved to be unfounded. The rebels had good reason for believing that they would find efficient and devoted allies in the North. Who these men and parties are, and why the rebel leaders have been misled and betrayed by their Northern allies, are plainly to be seen.

These Northern allies on whose aid and comfort to treason the secession chiefs had good reason for relying, are the same men who have always been scheming and working to hold the power and emoluments of the Government, by adopting as their own, and helping forward with all their strength, that Southern policy, whose chief and never changing purpose has been to employ all the power of the Union to build up and extend slavery. The secession leaders had determined that the General Government should be used especially to defend and cherish their peculiar institution or they would break up the Union. Their allies North are the men who have done all they could to make the Union the efficient keeper and avowed defender of slavery, finding their motive and reward in place, power and emoluments, the gift of their Southern masters. And the sole mistake of Davis and his followers was in supposing that these, their Northern allies, could be relied upon to the extent of breaking up the Union. This could never be, because these secesh allies hope to rule the North by the power of the South through the Union, and the moment the Union is broken their power is gone.

But although these rebel allies are for these reasons out and out Union men, yet they are not only willing, but are ever scheming and laboring to have the war carried on in such a manner, and so brought to a close, and the Union afterwards reconstructed in such form, that slavery shall have more power, and be more a privileged and dominating institution in the Union, than ever before. For it is clear that when this is brought about, these Northern allies have secured a never-ending lease of power, or one to endure just as long as slavery hats, which they intend and trust shall be forever. How dazzling to their imagination, how stimulating to their ambition, this vision in which they are to be ever ascending to higher and more commanding positions, and always enjoying richer and more royal emoluments, just so fast as slavery makes conquests of new States and islands, and establishes a more magnificent empire with a more imperial sway.

Gross and humiliating to the North as is the charge made in this statement of Davis that secession had good reason for looking to the North for aid and comfort in its treason, it will be an outrage none the less atrocious, and a disgrace full as black, if these rebel allies are allowed to save rebellion from its just doom, or enlarge and build up slavery on a firmer foundation, or be suffered to seize the administration of the Union from such base motives, and to carry out such detestable schemes of public wrong and private gain.

EDUCATION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

We have before us a handsome little volume of 49 pages. It is apparently a child's book, and we know a pair of eyes we intend to set dancing with it, when it passes from our present notice. But we have something to say thereof here and now. Thereon hangs something more than belongs to volumes far more pretentious. On the title page a neat vignette presents a colored child and a white teacher. Turning the leaf, and before an open cabin door we are seated a white teacher and his black pupil. We have the key. This book is the initial volume of a reform that turns a new page in history. It is the first book ever printed for the elevation and education of the black race—the American slave. It is designed for the use of the contrabands at Fortress Monroe and Port Royal and Kansas. In its general aspects it is just such a stepping stone to knowledge as you would throw down before the feet of your pet child, neat and bold in typography, should you wish to abolish the Board of Police Commissioners, and the Board should refuse to recognize the validity of such votes, and appeal to the Supreme Court for protection, is there any lawyer that will say that the Court would not instantly set aside such election as illegal and void? Illegal simply because the Commission had no power to authorize such a vote before the new Constitution itself was adopted, and no power to enable a town, precinct or city to abolish and override an act of the Legislature. An act of the Legislature can only be repealed by a subsequent Legislature or by a Convention submitting the repealed proposition to all the electors of the State. The Convention has made itself ridiculous, and added another to the long list of usurpations it has attempted to perpetrate.

THE CINCINNATI OUTRAGE.

We give in another column copious extracts from our Cincinnati exchanges, showing the nature and source of the disgraceful outrage upon free speech, at Cincinnati on Monday night. We looked through these papers carefully to learn if any support could be given to the statement in the dispatch of the associated press, that the indignation of the community was called out by Mr. Phillips's avowal that he stood before his audience "*a disunionist*." We are forced to believe that the Cincinnati reporter for the associated press sympathized more with the mob than he would now care to confess. It seems that the outrage was the result of a deliberate plan, and that a subscription was raised of $125, which passed into the Opera House some scores of shoulder-hitters at half a dollar per head admittance. A poor tool of a Mayor, one Hatch, held the police aloof, and Cincinnati was disgraced. In Chicago it will not be thus. Not because there are not those here who are laboring to gather the materials for a similar disturbance, but because the city authorities will make any such attempt perilous and futile.

An Illinois Boy at Fort Donelson.

The last Freeport *Journal* comes to us with a thrilling account of the part taken by the gallant Illinois 11th in the fight at Fort Donelson, as described by Capt. Smith D. Atkins, of company A, of that regiment. Gladly would we give extracts from it had we the space to do so. Capt. Atkins commenced the active duties of life as a printer boy, raised himself by his own efforts to the position of editor, which he resigned for the legal profession. When the proclamation of the President was published calling for volunteers to sustain the Government, it found him with a large legal business on his hands, and, in addition the official duties of Prosecuting Attorney for Winnebago, Jo Darless and Stephenson counties, a position to which the patriotic people of those counties had elected him.

Throwing all aside at the call of his country, he boldly came forward as a volunteer to shoulder his musket for *action*. Upon the selection of officers for the company in which he was enrolled, he was selected as Captain. With little or no military knowledge, he hesitated, but at the urgent request of his men, he said "I will try sir," and right well he has done his duty. Rising from a sick couch, for three days and nights did he, with his brave boys, face the enemy, and the storms, and was among the first to march into and take possession of the fort and plant their battle-scarred banner on its walls. Going into the fight with over sixty men, he came out of it with some thirty. These are the men for the times. All honor to them, and all who do thus well. A patriotic and grateful people will ever cherish their memories.

A New Secretary of the Navy.

We learn from Washington that rumors as to a probable change in the Navy Department are again in circulation, coupled with the appointment of Mr. Welles, the present Secretary of the Navy, as Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Most Catholic Majesty. Both arms of the national defense, (we cannot now determine which is the *right* one), are to be wielded with unerring aim at the enemies of the country. Mr. Walbridge, Mr. Holt and Mr. Guthrie are named as the probable successor of Mr. Welles. Mr. Walbridge's views of a "volunteer navy," set forth at length in a recent speech at the corporation dinner in the city of New York, published in the New York *Tribune*, are favorably considered by the President and by the people. We shall hail with joy any change that shall infuse the same vigor into the Navy Department which now distinguishes the Department of War. We have long thought of the Ciceronian maxim;

"*Bellum ita suscipiatur, ut nihil aliud nisi pax quæsita videatur.*"

In plain English, the war has been carried on long enough as if we aimed at nothing but peace.

New Hampshire Election.

The Concord papers give the full (unofficial) vote of New Hampshire for Governor, as follows:

	1860.	1861.
Nathaniel S. Berry, Rep	32,146	25,467
George Stark, Dem	26,653	21,423
Paul J. Wheeler, Union	1,629	224
Total vote	62,421	67,143

The Legislature will stand:

	1860.		1861.	
	Senate.	House.	Senate.	House.
Republicans	9	199	10	203
Democrats	13	126	12	116

The Governor's Council—five members—is unanimously Republican.

AVERAGE YIELD OF GRAIN IN ENGLAND.—The *Mark Lane Express* of Feb. 15, 1863, gives in detail the average yield of wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas in thirty-eight counties of England, from which we find that the grand average yield, in bushels per acre, in all those counties, is as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	29	Beans	31¼
Barley	37¼	Peas	30
Oats	46¼		

Farmers will do well to preserve this table and compare it with the average yield of the same articles in this country. The lowest average of wheat, in any county, in 22¾ bushels per acre in Devonshire, and the highest 54¼ bushels in Lancashire.

The lowest average of barley is 29 bushels per acre, in Shropshire, and the highest average of barley is 44 bushels in Northampton.

The lowest average of oats is 34¾ bushels per acre, in Westmoreland, and the highest 59¾ bushels, in Cambridgeshire.

☞ Some months ago, when Capt. J. A. Thompson went under Gen. Fremont's orders with a flag of truce to the rebel lines on matters referring to an exchange of prisoners, he had an interview with Col. Mackintosh, who asked after Col. Carr, who was an old class mate and comrade of his. Said he to Captain Thompson, "Tell Col. Carr that the first time I meet him in the field I will kill him." The remark reported to Col. Carr only elicited the reply "That remains to be tested." At Pea Ridge both Col. Carr and Col. Mackintosh were general officers, and the latter was killed, and his force of Arkansas rebels utterly routed.

☞ The late decision by Congress that the President has power to summarily remove any officer of the army or of the volunteers, was never questioned until Jefferson Davis, a few years since, denied it. The Senate then decided that the President had the power, so far as the army was concerned, and it will now be declared by Congress that he can also remove officers of volunteers, holding commissions from the Governors of States, but mustered into the United States service.

☞ Gen. Ethan A. Hitchcock has at last consented to re-enter the service, and is installed at the War Department as a confidential military adviser of our impulsive and erratic Secretary of War. Gen. Hitchcock was, during his long term of service from 1814 to 1855, distinguished for his knowledge of detail, and in the Mexican campaign he rendered good service as Scott's Inspector General.

☞ Some of the rebel leaders are trying to stop the manufacture of whisky in the Southern Confederacy. What do they mean by that? Don't they know, that, without whisky, there would never have been a rebellion, and that, without whisky, the rebellion can't be sustained a month? Can't they understand that the rebellion goes by whisky as much as ever a mill-wheel did by water?

☞ Gen. Pillow shows in his report of the battle of Fort Donelson, that he made all his arrangements to whip the Union troops, and would have whipped them, only they wouldn't run—would keep on fighting. This ruined the whole of his admirable programme; but, if there was any fault in the case, it was all their's of course.

☞ Patent medicine men are very nervous about the Federal tax bill. A committee representing that interest has been in Washington some days. They claim that the proposed stamp tax on proprietary medicines will amount to $6,250,000. The more the better.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* states that Gen. McClellan has uniformly treated anti-slavery men, even during the past winter, with contempt, and that his entire political course, so far as it is known, has been in bitter opposition to the Republicans.

HOUSING REBEL CLERGYMEN AND THEIR SCHEMES.

The Capitol Extension Transferred to the Interior Department.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE---THE CONTRABANDS.

THE APPOINTMENTS OF BRIGADIERS

Honors to the Brave Lieut. Worden.

NEWSPAPERS SUPPRESSED.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1862.

Baptist clergymen in this city and Baltimore are laying the track for a pro-slavery compromise and the reconstruction of the Union. The Rev. Dr. Kennard of Baltimore makes frequent visits here to further the plan. The pulpits are reservoirs of secession feeling in both cities, and Alexandria. It is believed that the movement has extended its ramifications.

Alexandria rebels' faith in the ultimate success of the rebellion is said to be unshaken. They regard their reverses as of temporary effect, and maintain that the South cannot be subjugated. They are as open mouthed as ever.

Col. Figlmy and Major Scahad, Hungarian officers, are among the officers of Fremont's staff. Buxton, an Englishman in the employ of the New York *Times*, was captured by the rebels beyond our lines at Winchester.

Deserters from Gen. Magruder say the forces at Yorktown are 6,000, and at other parts of the Peninsula, including Great Bethel, 15,000 more.

Yorktown is protected by a breastwork armed with heavy guns. Similar fortifications are erected three miles below, at the mouth of Wyoming Creek. A force is hard at work building casemates.

Three hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. Shields at Winchester.

Gen. Banks, according to intelligence this morning, last night went within two miles of Strasburg, which he would capture to-day.

In the debate on the proposition of Senator Foot to transfer the superintendence of the Capitol extension from the War to the Interior Department, Mr. Hale said the Capitol was already ruined by Meigs, and is suffering for want of completion, and also referred to the unhealthiness of the Senate Chamber, and to the Italian artist at work, at extravagant compensation, ornamenting the walls two or three stories below daylight.

Mr. Foot said, transfer it from civil to military. This superintendence had cost six millions, expended merely to gratify Jeff. Davis, Pierce's Secretary of War. The true economy was to complete it at once. Mr. Foot also referred to the contract with Lentze for the stair painting at twenty-five thousand dollars, to be followed by three others, and no work proceeding on the Treasury Department. Better economy would be under civil superintendence. He intimated that the Capitol, after twelve years' labor, was an unfinished and unsightly structure. Mr. Fessenden thought we could wait till the war was over, and Gen. Meigs was at leisure.

There were only three nays to thirty-four yeas on the passage of the resolution.

Testimony is offered that the Mrs. Bell who, according to Garrett Davis, hires her slaves out at from $50 to $300, is a violent rebel, openly expressing sympathy with the rebels.

The Boston *Journal* and N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* are to be tried by court martial for the publication of contraband news.

It is thought that Gen. Shields's arm may need amputating. Gen. Tyler is here, and may take his command.

The Boston *Journal* has apologized to the War Department, and been discharged. The *Journal of Commerce* is to be tried.

A review of McDowell's *corps d'armee* took place near Fairfax Station on Friday, between Generals McDowell and McClellan.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1862.

Gen. Hitchcock, on duty at the War Department as counsel to Secretary Stanton, couldn't take the field on account of physical weakness, but is considered among the first, if not *the* first, officer in the country. He is a Vermonter, and thoroughly anti-slavery.

An official estimate of the present national debt makes it $400,000,000.

The Senate is tied on the amendment to the District bill, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to colonize such free negroes from the District as may choose to go. The following is the division:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Latham, Powell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wilson of Mo., and Wright—Total 19.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Howard, Kennedy, King, McDougal, Morrill, Stark, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, and Wilson of Massachusetts—Total—19.

Vice-President Hamlin voted nay and defeated the scheme.

Letters from Port Royal declare the investment of Fort Pulaski complete. Commodore Tatnall, with his flotilla carrying supplies and wood and water to the garrison, was driven back. It was believed the garrison would soon be forced to surrender.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was fully opened to-day for passengers and freight.

The steamer Vanderbilt, alleged to have been purchased, and to be iron clad, by the Navy Department, is simply in the employ of the War Department at Fortress Monroe. The Roanoke is the only vessel now being iron-clad.

An immense number of bids, with plans, specifications and models for iron-clad vessels, have been already received at the Navy Department from the seaboard and the West, and others are still expected, including one from Mr. Ericsson for a vessel similar to the Monitor, but 300 feet long. The Department will not rigidly shut down on bids, although this is the last day under the advertisement.

Secretary Welles has, in the name of the President, sent a letter of thanks to Lieut. Worden, in which he says the action of the Monitor with two guns engaging a powerful armed steamer with at least 8 guns, and repelling her, has elicited general admiration, and receives the applause of the whole country. He thanks him and his command for heroism displayed, and great services rendered, and adds: "The action of the 10th, and the performance, power and capabilities of the Monitor, must effect a radical change in naval warfare.

Representative Arnold introduced a bill today, to make freedom national and slavery sectional. It prohibits slavery and involuntary servitude in all Territories, now existing or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way; also, in all places purchased or to be purchased by the United States, for dock yards and arsenals, upon vessels on the high seas or navigable waters outside State jurisdiction; and in all places where the National Government is supreme, or has exclusive jurisdiction and power, slaves in such places are declared to be free, and may assert their freedom at any time hereafter, on the principle "once free, always free."

Gen. Strong, at Cairo, and Col. Manson o the 10th Indiana regiment, were confirmed Brigadier Generals by the Senate.

The following volunteer Brigadier Generals were sent in to-day: Col. Dodge of the 4th Iowa; Col. Canby, commanding Department of New Mexico; Major Wessel of the 6th Infantry.

Senator Wilson has introduced a bill consolidating the engineers and topographical engineers of the army as one corps, to be known as "Engineers," under one Brigadier General, with 4 Colonels, 8 Lieutenant Colonels, 16 Majors, 24 Captains, and the same number of Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants.

The commission appointed by Gen. Wool to inquire into the condition of vagrants or contrabands, say in their official report that they stand in a peculiar position, and that the military power have not only the right, but it is among its highest duties, to avail itself of any and all means within its control, to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, or make it effective for an advance against an enemy; and for these ends it has the right to compel service or use from any thing animate or inanimate, which a military necessity may demand.

At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure by which this power can be exercised. The number of contrabands is given as 1,508, thus distributed: At Fortress Monroe 691, at Camp Hamilton 765, at Camp Butler and Newport News 74. Little inclination is manifested by them to go North. Comparatively few contrabands come to our camps.

The negro is decidedly popular with them, as therein they are treated as boys and receive ten dollars per month.

The Commission point out various abuses, and suggest remedies. Further it appears from the report that Gen. Wool has issued an as order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid to the contrabands for their own support, under the regulations as may be deemed proper.

GEN. GRANT'S EXPEDITION.

Interesting and Important from the South.

MAIL-CLAD GUNBOATS BUILDING AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS

Beauregard at Jackson, Tenn.

MOVEMENTS AND CONDITION OF THE REBELS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 26, 1862.

A gentleman just from Memphis brings the following information: He represents Memphis as in a state of agitation and terror. The fair grounds are used for camps. Every one capable of bearing arms is being impressed into the service. Men are even dragged from their beds.

The proclamation of the Mayor, in regard to burning the city, has no influence. A majority of the Aldermen, in connection with leading military officers, decided, at a meeting held a fortnight ago, to burn the city when they evacuate, in spite of the Mayor.

There are no fortifications at Memphis.

The news of the battle at Pea Ridge caused great depression.

Federal gunboats are expected daily. Two hundred and five Union prisoners are in the city, who are made victims of much abuse at the hands of the guards. One of them was shot at for looking out of a window.

Three gunboats are under way at Memphis, but it will take a long time to finish them.

At Randolph only four guns are mounted. At Fort Pillow, however, there is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64-pounders and thirty 32-pounders. There are about 7,000 troops there. At Union City there are only 450 troops.

Generals Beauregard, Cheatham, Polk and Clark went to Corinth, Mississippi, a fortnight ago. The rebels have a force of 38,000 men there, and expect to make a stand either at Corinth or Bethel. It was the general impression that this battle would be the decisive one of the campaign, and that the fortunes of the South would hinge upon its result.

At Memphis and at other large points—even at New Orleans—there is considerable Union feeling, and southern papers do not represent the feelings of the mass of the people, as they, as well as everything else, are under the control of politicians and the military.

At New Orleans, 13 gunboats are on the ways to be plated with railroad iron.

Fort Pike is reported to be in our possession, and it was a mere temporary structure, mounting only three or four guns.

The report that the South is well supplied with provisions, is absurd. They have not stock enough on hand to last six months. Clothing, shoes, &c., are also very difficult to obtain. No confidence is felt in Southern currency, Southern politicians or Southern military leaders.

Jeff Davis was unanimously denounced as incompetent.

Floyd is everywhere considered an arrant knave.

Mrs. Buckner had arrived at Memphis. She complained of not being allowed to go farther North than Cairo. In the parlor of the Gayoso House she attracted universal attention by her denunciation of Pillow and Floyd. The former is represented to have said that he would shoot Floyd whenever he met him.

It was the general opinion at Memphis that no stand would be made at Island No. 10, but that a battle would be risked at Fort Pillow. At the latter place, however, retreat is cut off by land, as the country in the rear is undulating and swampy.

The above facts are reliable, as I have them from a Northern man, an old acquaintance, whose word may be relied upon.

A detachment from Jeff. Thompson's band, under command of rebel Kitchen, made a demonstration in the vicinity of Bloomfield, Mo., and succeeded in arresting two ladies residing there, the wife of Lieutenant Mitchell, of Powell's battery, and Mrs. S. D. Beauforth, of Bloomfield. The ladies have been taken to Jackson, Tenn., 20 miles below Bloomfield, near the Arkansas line, where Jeff's camp is located.

Col. Michael Lawler, 18th Illinois, who was wounded at Donelson, arrived to-day enroute for Pittsburgh.

LATER.

The gunboat Conestoga has just arrived. There is no change in the position of affairs at Island No. 10. The mortars are firing irregularly and very moderately, about once an hour. The rebels do not reply.

There are no signs of an evacuation of the Island. The enemy, so far as can be discovered, are in full force, both on the Island and on the main land.

The river is rising. Nothing of importance from the Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

On Board Steamer D. F. Wilson, Off Island No. 10, March 24—9 P. M.

Everything is quiet at Island No. 10. The mortars continue firing slowly day and night, at intervals of every half hour, mostly concentrated upon the upper battery which is now falling to pieces. This battery has not replied for two days. Only one gun can be seen in position, and that is probably a "Quaker."

The batteries upon the main (Tennessee) shore, and upon the Island, are also mysteriously silent. Their encampments grow smaller, day by day, and transports still continue flying about, apparently carrying away troops.

The river is still rising, and everything is overflowed. The rebels are drowned out of some of their batteries and are attempting to erect new ones, but the well directed fire of our mortars prevents them.

On Saturday night the gunboat Mound City fired twenty shots at the middle battery with considerable effect. An officer on the Mound City tells me that with a glass he counted five men killed at a single shot.

On Sunday the mortars fired with great regularity, but the results were not ascertained. Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the expected balloon reconnoissance did not take place.

The Pollard narrowly escaped destruction. Under charge of a drunken pilot, she was allowed to float half a mile below the point where the Mound City was stationed, and was made the recipient of rebel favors in the shape of shot and shell from the middle batteries, which flew all around her, fortunately without effect. Edward Earl, engineer of the Pollard, while oiling the journals of the wheel, fell overboard and was drowned.

Col. Buford has arrested the Captain and mate of the steamer "Belle of Memphis" for treason. They were ordered to land troops at Hickman, Ky., in the night, but passed by and landed them in daytime, thus giving the rebels notice of their arrival.

Steamers are searched at Paducah, on their way to the Tennessee river, and correspondents and others without passes from headquarters are turned back.

The steamer Thomas has just arrived from Crump's Landing, on the Tennessee river. A large Union force is concentrated at that point. Eight thousand men under Gen. Wallace, on Tues

THE PEA RIDGE VICTORY

THE SHARE OF ILLINOIS TROOPS

From Gen. Julius White's Brigade and Col. Greusel's 36th Ill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

The brilliant victory of the arms of the Union, recently reported by telegraph, has caused their news to be anticipated by other sources, but as these letters have to do more especially with the part of our home Illinois regiments, the 36th Illinois, Col. Greusel's, mustered at Aurora, in Kane county, and the 37th Illinois, or Fremont Rifles, Col. Julius White, mustered at Wright's Grove in this city, we deem them of interest to many of our readers. The letters from the last named regiment, the 37th, are accompanied by diagrams of transactions on both days of the fight.]

THE FIRST DAY.

SUGAR CREEK HILLS, ARK., March 7, 1862.

Heavy firing commenced on our left at noon to-day, between General Conrad Wyman of our side, and Gen. Van Dorn of the rebels. While this was in process, the 1st and 2d Brigades were ordered to Leetown, at which point Gen. McCulloch's troops were advancing on us. Gen. White was ordered into the brush to meet the enemy, while the 1st brigade remained in the rear to protect our right flank.

I can better give you an idea of the state of the troops by sending you a diagram of the positions of the forces:

A A A A, Rebels.
B, Hospital.
C, Leetown.
D D D D, Federals.
2, Davidson's Battery.

Gen. White ordered the 2d brigade down the road, and filed right into the brush directly in front of the enemy, and about 150 yards from them. There were no skirmishers in either side, but now was pouring for each other's life. They are enemies no more.

Our victory has been a complete one, and a glorious one, though very bloody. Perhaps it has not been exceeded in the latter respect by that of Fort Donelson; at any rate, if that has been the greatest battle in America, the one at Sugar Creek Hills will be second.

SIGEL'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

CAMP PEA RIDGE, ARKANSAS,
Headquarters First and Second Divisions,
March 10, 1862.

To the officers and soldiers of the First and Second Divisions:

After so many hardships and sufferings of this war in the West, a great and decisive victory has for the first time been attained, and the army of the enemy overwhelmed and perfectly routed. The rebellious flag of the Confederacy has fallen before the arms of the same men who had organized armed rebellion at Camp Jackson, Mayesville and Fayetteville, who fought at Wilson's Creek, at Lexington, Carthage and Wilson's Creek, at Lexington and Milford, have paid the penalty of their seditious and treacherous deeds, and have found refuge behind the Boston Mountains and the shore of the Arkansas River.

Soldiers, I am proud of you, but triumphant. Surrounded and pressed upon all sides by an enterprising, desperate and greedy enemy—the Missourians and Arkansas Secessionists, the Texas Rangers, the finest regiment of Louisiana troops and even the savage Indians, your undaunted spirit has never bended, you remained firm and unabashed, awaiting the moment when you could drive back your assailants or rush forward to the rescue of one of her citizens to the highest place in the gift of the American people, and a third Roman matron, the wife of Gen. Curtis, who received a liberal though ineffective support. Her population had rapidly and largely increased, and the immense resources of her ports corresponding advanced. Never was a people more prosperous, contented and happy than the people of Massachusetts under the government of the United States, and none so little inclined for the support of the authority under which they were protected. They felt their Government only in the conscious enjoyment of the benefits it conferred and the blessings it bestowed.

Such was our enviable condition until within the year just past, when under what baneful influences it is not my purpose now to explore, the authority of the Government was set at defiance, and the Constitution and the Laws contemned, by a rebellious armed force. Now, in the full enjoyment of civil privileges and duties of the citizen, had enjoyed largely the bounty and official patronage of the Government, and established a reputation unobligated themselves to its support, with sudden ingratitude for the bounty and disregard for their solemn obligations, they have deliberately and ostentatiously, in the accomplishment of its overthrow. Many, accustomed to the refinements and luxuries of life, under the guidance, and others, carried away by excitement or overawed by seditious clamor, array themselves against the government, and participating in a treasonable power, which, for the time being, stifled and suppressed the authority of the Constitution.

In this condition of affairs it devolved upon the President, bound by his official oath, to protect and defend the Constitution of the Union, and charged by the law with the duty of suppressing insurrection and domestic violence; he called upon the Northern States, by the military arm of the Government, and this to re-establish the Federal authority. Congress, assembling at an early day, found him engaged in the vigorous discharge of this momentous and responsible trust. That body came promptly to his aid, and, with a surprising and gratifying unanimity, to an extent that would previously have been considered ludicrous, they, at the same time, gave to the President the necessary authority, that this war "is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease." In this spirit, and by such co-operation, he has kept the sword, ground, the manner mighty contest, until, at the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he has caused the national flag to be displayed over the capital of our State. Meanwhile the State Government has disappeared. The Executive has abdicated; the Legislature has dissolved; the Judiciary has fled; the ship of State, freighted with its precious cargo of human interests and human hopes, its sails all set, its helm in the hand of a skillful pilot, suddenly abandoned by her officers and mutinous crew, and left to float at the mercy of the waves, and to be dashed upon the rocks and shoals of ruin, or to be boarded and plundered upon the deep. Indeed the work of plunder has already commenced. The archives have been seized, the public property stolen and destroyed; the vaults of the State Bank violated, and its treasures robbed, including funds belonging to the Indian nations, amounting for all time to the instruction of our children.

In such a lamentable crisis, the Government of the United States could not be unmindful of its high constitutional obligation to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, an obligation which every State has a direct and immediate interest in having observed towards every other State, and from which, by no action on the part of any State, can the federal Government be absolved. A republican form of government, in consonance with the Constitution of the United States, is the normal and healthy conditions of our political existence, by which every part of the country is alike bound, and which, in the language of the Supreme Court, constitutes the National Government is now attempting to discharge. I have been appointed, in accordance with the provisions of the military authorities, as Military Governor for the time being, to preserve the public property of the State, to aid in the execution of the laws authorized by her citizens, and, as speedily as may be, to restore her Government to the same condition as before the existing rebellion.

In this great and high duty, I call on you, I shall avail myself of all the aid that may be afforded by my fellow citizens. And for this purpose I respectfully, but earnestly invite all the people of Tennessee, desirous or willing to see a restoration of her ancient government, without distinction of party or action, of past political opinions, or action, to unite with me, by counsel and co-operative agency, to accomplish this great end. And now, I call upon the officers, both State and Federal, vacated, either by actual abandonment, or by the action of the incumbents adhering to the rebellion, to resume their functions to a power in hostility to the fundamental law of the State, and subversive of her national allegiance. These offices must be filled temporarily, until the State shall be restored so far to its accustomed quiet that the people can peacefully assemble at the ballot box and select agents of their own choice. Otherwise anarchy would prevail, and no man's life or property would be safe from the depredations and imprisonment.

I shall, therefore, as early as practicable, designate for various positions under the State and county governments those in my fellow citizens, persons of probity and intelligence, and bearing true allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States. I will execute the functions of their respective offices, until their places can be filled by the people, according to the Constitution, when their appointments shall have been made, will be accordingly be respected and observed.

To the people I now address the hope of the Government is extended. All their rights will be duly respected, and their wrongs redressed when made known. Those who through the dark and weary night of the rebellion have maintained their allegiance to the Federal Government, will be honored. The surviving country which must be tributary to such an establishment.

—We should think the chivalry would be ashamed to run from Yankees that sing psalms, say "keow" and talk through their noses.

—If Congress, as it proposes, shall lay a heavy tax on horses, many of the masses will collapse.

—The loss of a great many rebels in battle may not necessarily be a great loss.

—Venus is by no means the plumed goddess, but is a very saucy sailor, way with him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Senate to-day confirmed about 400 army appointments, principally of minor ranks; among them, in the Adjutant Generals office, Department, was Lieut. J. Wagoner of Kentucky as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain. The only one of prominence not yet acted on, was confirmed, are Wm. K. Strong, and Colonel Mahlon D. Manson of Indiana.

The Secretary of War now regulates the transmission of information by telegraph affecting the movements of the army, in order to prevent the communication of such information to the rebels. It is also thought necessary to restrict the publication of facts on the publication of facts of this character, however derived, and the aid of this Department is requested in this matter.

It will, therefore, notify publishers not to publish any fact which has been excluded from the telegraph, and that a disregard of this request will subject the paper to be excluded from the mails.

(Signed) M. BLAIR,
Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Certain newspapers having flagrantly persisted in the publication of military facts, in violation of the rules, articles of war and orders of the War Department, thereby endangering the safety of our armies and the success of military operations, it is deemed necessary to enforce the enforcement of penalties and a special court martial to be assembled at Washington for the trial and punishment of such offenders.

Painful rumors have been afloat for two days past affecting a prominent officer in the civil department of the Government. We are pleased to find the rumors false this week.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Col. Segur, Representative elect from the Accomac District, Va., has been expelled from the House for his Intelligence about the burning of the privateer Nashville and Fort Macon, by the rebels.

Gen. Canby Preparing to Make a Stand at Fort Craig.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—Gen. Clark, Maj. Donelson and John Greiner, passengers in the Santa Fe stage, furnish the following:

Santa Fe was evacuated on the 5th. The troops and supplies were withdrawn to Fort Union, which place could not be defended, and Albuquerque and Santa Fe were distributed among the poor.

Col. R. Gough, of Colorado, arrived at Fort Union with 1,000 men, having marched 160 miles in four days. The total strength of that place is now 1,500. They would form a junction with Canby at Fort Craig.

Col. Canby was at Fort Craig, on the 7th, with 800 regulars and the same number of volunteers, and ample supplies for sixty days.

The advance of the Texans was at Algodones, 45 miles from Santa Fe, on the 6th. Another battle was expected before the first of April.

This stage started from Fort Union, and brings no mail or papers from Santa Fe. The stage company will transfer the mails off the road between Fort Union and Santa Fe.

Wendell Phillips Esq'r and Hissed at Cincinnati—A Riot for his Benefit—Scenes of Bedlam in Pike's Opera House.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Wendell Phillips attempted to lecture at the Opera House tonight. He commenced reviewing the late anti-abolitionist and disunionist. Persons in the galleries then hissed, yelled and threw eggs and stones, some of them hitting him. He hissing and yelling, and 300 members which Phillips finally made himself heard, and proceeded until something again interrupted, and egg and stones were thrown, hitting him. Mr. Phillips persevered, and a third time was heard, and a third time eggs and stones were thrown. He then removed down stairs, crying, "put him out," "tar and feather him," giving groans for the Mississippi and for Wendell Phillips. Proceeding down the middle aisle toward the stage were met by some of Phillips's friends. Here a fight ensued, amidst the screaming of women, ladies screaming, crying, jumping over chairs, and falling in all directions. During the fight Phillips was taken off from the stage by his friends, and the audience moved out.

At this hour (ten o'clock) the streets in the vicinity of the Opera House are crowded with excited people, unable to find Phillips. No one is seriously hurt, as far as we can learn.

Latest from San Francisco—Matters in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arrived, bark Regina, Bordeaux; Fruiterer, Malaga; William, Kircher; Rio steamer Panama, Marallan; ship George Washington, Honolulu; bark Ann Parry, Sydney; ship Kentucky, Cushing, Valparaiso; Ringleader, Japan, carrying United States Minister Pruyn and suite.

The Panama brings dates from Arizona to the 4th, and the mails received there from Arizona represents that country almost depopulated on account of the secession and hostility of the Indians.

Davis's troops, numbering nine hundred men, are awaiting reinforcements at Tubac. They propose taking Fort Yuma in California, but most of the five regiments of the California volunteers are in that part of the State and would be glad to meet an invading enemy.

From California, South America, &c.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The steamer Chesapeake arrived this morning from Aspinwall, with $486,000 in treasure.

The latest news from South America says that part of the revolutionary party have been arrested in Bolivia, and that the others have fled to a place called Tacna. The army has been reduced to a peaceful footing.

The attempted revolt at Arequipa, Peru, has been suppressed.

The ill feeling of Lima against the Spaniards is said to be increasing.

Jamaica advices of the 10th are received, but they are unimportant.

Great Fire at Kansas City—Loss $125,000 to $140,000.

KANSAS CITY, March 24.—A fire occurred in this place last night. Three large buildings on the Levee, between Maine and Delaware streets, were destroyed. Several smaller ones were pulled down to prevent the spreading of the flames. The loss is estimated at $125,000 to $140,000; only partially insured. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Capture of a Guerilla Band near Jefferson City.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—The following is a copy of a dispatch to the Secretary of War:

"A detachment of the Iowa cavalry sent out from Jefferson City, by Gen. Totten, against a guerilla band, had a skirmish with them near Linn, and taking 70 prisoners, officers. Over 30 horses, 40 kegs of powder and a quantity of arms were captured. Our loss was but wounded.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

Two Vessels Run the Blockade.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A Key West letter of the 11th says that while the Tennessee steamer Magnolia was being chased by the Brooklyn, the steamers Tennessee and Florida succeeded in making good their escape out of the Mississippi, and are probably by this time in Havana. The Tennessee had 1,600 and the Florida 800 bales of cotton on board.

Fire at Chester, Ill.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, ILL., March 20, 1862.

A large two story building in course of erection, and nearly completed, belonging to Mr. W. B. Hewitt, and about to be occupied as a store by Messrs. B. Bauman and S. S. Welde, as a wholesale and retail dry goods store, was discovered to be on fire on Sunday morning about one o'clock. Loss about $1,000. No insurance. Undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Curtis's Victory.

[From the Gazette, 20th.]

Although the announcement that Mr. Phillips would address the people of Chicago at the Opera House, last evening, was only made in the morning papers of yesterday, the house was filled at an early hour with many of our best citizens, of all shades of politics, who came to listen to this great champion of the cause of freedom, on the all-absorbing topic of the war.

Mr. Phillips appeared upon the stage about 8 o'clock, and was introduced to the audience by Judge Skinner. Mr. Phillips commenced his lecture or address by saying, that within the next twenty or six months, or twenty-four days, we are to determine the future of this nation, millions of nineteen States by the policy which our representatives shall force upon the Cabinet. The speaker touched briefly on the causes of the war, saying that it was nobody's fault, neither section, nor to say one party were to blame for it; nor did it spring from the ground, and they could not expect it to do it a day. It would be fortunate if it ends during the lifetime of our children.

Mr. Phillips said there were three questions which he would ask: How long is the war to last? What will become of the Union? And, what will become of the Union? Mr. P. then went on to say that he had been an Abolitionist for sixteen years. This remark was greeted with hisses and a few cheers. Presently two or three rotten eggs were thrown from the second tier, one of which struck the speaker on his right side, and covered his coat and pants with the filth. Several other eggs struck the stage near where he stood.

Apparently unconcerned, Mr. Phillips continued, when a paving stone, thrown with great violence, struck near his feet. He still continued his remarks, but was frequently interrupted by hisses and cat-calls; and at every remark distasteful to the rowdies who were present, rotten eggs were showered upon the stage.

The confusion in the second tier was considerable, when the party, apparently three or four hundred strong, began to increase, and gave signs of serious trouble. Numerous blows were struck, and several persons were seriously hurt. The policemen were in the building at the time, and no attempt was made to put the rowdies down, except by a few persons in the gallery, who were soon overpowered.

Some one took his stand at the head of the stairs, leading from the dress circle to the gallery, and called for cheers and groans alternately for probably ten or fifteen minutes, during which time interrupting the speaker, a number of ladies also became frightened and left the hall, but the majority kept their seats. A rush was presently made down the stairs and into the middle aisle, and the cry "To the stage!" was shouted by the leader of the gang. Mr. Pike used his influence to prevent their gaining access to the stage, and many hurled stools and canes at the crowd as they advanced. Finding that it was useless to try to stop them, Mr. Pike came on to the stage and reported to some of the friends of Mr. Phillips the condition of affairs, and in accordance with their advice Mr. Phillips withdrew and shortly afterward left the building by the back entrance.

A good deal of complaint was made at the absence of the police force, when, it is said, were neither in nor around the building.

The scene enacted at the Opera House last evening is a lasting disgrace to Chicago, and upon those who are invested with the power to put down and check all riotous conduct.

[From the Commercial of the 20th.]

The parquette and dress circle of the Opera House were last night densely filled with ladies and gentlemen, forming an audience as highly intelligent and respectable in all respects as ever assembled in the city. There was, however, a fringe of some hundreds of the worst specimens of humanity, who had obtained admittance with tickets purchased with money raised with the express purpose of insulting the speaker. The sum raised is said to have been one hundred and twenty-five dollars, with which five hundred tickets were procured and given away, presumably to the members of low dogeries, which were made distributing agencies. It is believed that the subscribers to this fund can be named, and that it can be marked with the proper brand of infamy.

The presence of the rowdy element was noticeable upon the assembling of the audience, in a shuffling and stamping theatrical fashion, calling for the appearance of the orator. Mr. Phillips was introduced to the audience by Judge Stallo, and took his position in front of the speaker's desk, in close proximity to the footlights, and was greeted with marked courtesy in manner to speak in substance as he did last week in Washington. He regarded the question before us, as one of more than ordinary importance to the American people. We are now undergoing a trial that no people had ever undergone before, and could not have escaped in the nature of things. We were in the midst of a war of class, the war between the aristocracy and the democracy of the country, and one or the other must conquer. England had for a hundred years been convulsed by such struggle. We might consider ourselves fortunate if our children saw justice established and peace prevailing all over the land. As an anti-slavery man, he had no interest in the war. Slavery had been slaughtered in the house of its friends. It had received its death blow, and not at the hands of people of anti-slavery principles. He was anxious to contribute to the formation of a correct public opinion, approbative of the full measure of the force now prepared for all its emergencies. These and similar propositions were advanced in plain terms and with forcible illustrations, and some of the logical consequences were presented, without extravagance in denunciation of any body, or epithets that were offensive. Mr. Phillips stated to many women who were present, that he was an abolitionist, and that he had for fifteen years been a disunionist; but now he was satisfied that the Union must be kept up for all and races, and he was for it—for the measures that in his opinion were essential to its safety. Any one of our abolitionist friends who made these remarks, to a mass meeting in the market place, without exciting a demonstrative antagonism, he would be glad to see; but he was ravenous for mischief.

Mr. Phillips soon interested his audience, and for awhile there was intense quiet. The substance of his remarks observations there was some applause, in the body of the audience, followed by hissing and hooting from the lobbies and the gallery, and a shower of rotten eggs were thrown from the gallery at the speaker. The stench rolled against the stalls of a fight at Mr. Phillips' feet, and he was for two of the eggs struck the skirt of his coat, breaking and smearing it and dripping upon the stage. The speaker paused a moment, and expecting another volley, held up one hand as if to ward a blow from his face. The excitement was, of course, very great. Many gentlemen sprang to their feet denouncing the outrage, and demanding that the perpetrator be put out. Some of the rowdies began to make themselves known, and inquiries were made as to who had thrown the stone and eggs. A voice declared that it was a Democrat, but we do not know, that Dart Smith was the individual. The speaker firmly stood his ground, and his steady voice commently quelled the tumult, and he proceeded with his discourse, soon securing the undivided attention of the audience. There was no further disturbance for nearly half an hour, and it appeared that the mob would be silenced, but it is reference to the enjoyment of the vulgar ignorant whites of the South as tools of the despotism that was warring upon the liberties of the Nation, there was another uproar, which was continued for several minutes, when was another shower of eggs, mostly striking near the speaker, and one or two spattering his person. He showed good pluck, however, and though it was manifest that some of the cowardly assassins might even attempt his life, he did not flinch. There was a general rush to the upper part of the house, which Mr. Pike, the proprietor, sought in vain to still, being without force behind him. He was finally policeman, the Mayor, with that ineffable mean ness which distinguishes him, having ordered the police to keep away, the gentlemen present in the afternoon that trouble was brewing. It was even said—and said upon good authority, too—that when the Mayor was notified by Mr. Pike that the peace was broken, and the lives of citizens (to say nothing of property) imperiled, the answer was that the police should have nothing to do with it. The rowdies, finding themselves unchecked, crowded down the stairs, yelling and hooting vehemently, and some of the leaders were in drowning the speaker's voice. The ladies, of whom there were several hundred, had passed through the exciting scenes of the evening with exemplary equanimity, but now began to leave in large numbers, the men accompanying them and crowding through the mob as they packed about the doors.

Mr. Phillips continued to speak for some time, and succeeded in making himself heard by most of those present. At length he remarked that as he had spoken for an hour and a half, and had passed over the ground which he had intended to discuss, and as his voice was inadequate to further speaking, he would close.

The Heroes of the Cumberland.

The gallant deeds of the noble heroes who died of their posts on the ill-fated Cumberland, have been reported and reported, but they deserve to be rehearsed until every child in the land shall have heard of them, and known what desperate and glorious deeds of valor proved the right of the men of 1862 to a place in the history of heroism. Braver men never lived than went down on the Cumberland; more sublime courage never was shown. Even the rebel writer who from the Merrimac sent a description of the fight to the Norfolk *Day Book*, was forced to say "a gallant man commanded the Cumberland. Gun after gun he fired, lower and lower sank the ship; his last discharge comes from his pivot gun; the ship lurches—now to starboard, now to port; his flag streams out wildly, and now the Cumberland goes down on her beam ends, at once a monument and an epitaph of the gallant men who fought her."

And what wonder, when, as but a sample of the spirit which actuated the crew, these instances are told:

"Two gunners at the bow guns, when the ship was sinking, clasped their guns in their arms and would not be removed, and went down embracing their guns. One gunner had both legs shot away, and his bowels opened and protruding, but he made three steps of his raw and bloody thighs, seized the lanyard and fired his gun, falling back dead! Another lost both arms and legs, yet lived, and when they wanted to assist him, cried out, 'Let me go to your guns, boys! Give them h—ll. *Huzzah for the flag!*' He lived till she sank!"

☞ Bishop Potter, of New York, while officiating in the church at Carmenville, on Sunday week, was observed to suddenly fall upon his face, during the reading of the Litany, and was immediately taken up, senseless, and conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a very low condition. His illness has doubtless been caused by vertigo and prostration, brought on by extreme physical and mental exertion.

☞ There was a convention of wooden ware manufacturers at Detroit, last week, for mutual prices, and to talk over the prospects of the trade. It adjourned to meet in Chicago next time.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

Since the escape of the rebels from Manassas, surprising hole have been brought to light. It is assumed from the fact that incriminating evidence that they stand their fight by the President's War Order No. 1, fixing the 22d of February for a general forward movement, which order was not obeyed by our forces at this point. The order was a well kept secret here, until its publication in connection with the one taking from Gen. McClellan the command of all the departments except that of the Potomac. Gen. Joe Johnston seems to have found it out somehow, and governed his own movements accordingly. He had put his army at Centreville and Manassas into the most comfortable winter quarters, behind wooden guns, one of which guns, by the way, has been brought to the city, and is now exhibited on F street, near Willard's Hotel. He (Johnston) had built barracks for his troops of a permanent and even cheerful character, apparently relying on the correctness of his information that no forward movement would be made by our army till spring. On the 22d of February he began to decamp—so say the residents in the neighborhood—moving off his heavy freight leisurely by railroad. Gen. Burnside, it will be remembered, received the news of the evacuation, down on the Chowan river, as early as the third of March. The movement of news was like the current of a river, always in one direction, and that direction was steadily southward. If any poor lambs ever rolled the water which come up stream for us to drink, it was the some *for them*.

All eyes are again turned toward the West. Gen. Pope's march from Commerce through the alligator region of Southeast Missouri is pronounced even a greater victory than his capture of New Madrid, with its million dollars worth of rebel stores. Whether his army was a "real" or an unreal one does not matter; it went and conquered. It traversed a region, muddy when every other in the country is dry, and fathomless when others are only muddy; and the grand object for which his men wallowed and fought is hourly expected, as the roar of Deacon Foote's flotilla echoes across the country. The prolaos of the praying Commodore are in every mouth, and it is not doubted that he will now take his revenge for the miserable trick by which the rebels secured a safe retreat from Columbus—which was nothing else than putting a number of holes on one of their steamers, directly in the range of the proposed bombardment, while the flag of truce conference was going on. How long the old Jesuit Polk kept these terrified females between himself and the shells of the flotilla is not precisely known, but there is reason to believe that they were not withdrawn till the valiant masculines had got well out of danger. And this was done by those who proclaim that the war cry of the North is "booty and beauty."

The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia seems to be tolerably certain of accomplishment. The Border States men are against it, of course; yet there are degrees of hostility among them. Andrew Johnson says, and I think he would vote for it at least say nothing against it. Henderson of Missouri will probably vote against it in obedience to his constituents, but will do it with diffidence to his own convictions. Old Mr. Willey of Virginia was in a fearful state yesterday when I left the Senate chamber. Senator Carlyle Davis was even more agitated than Mr. Willey a day or two before, and some people thought that Senator Kennedy of Maryland would give minutes if the bill should pass. Mr. Davis's argument was as silly as his throat. He said that the abolition of slavery in the District would let loose a horde of idle negroes to prey upon society, and so forth, and so forth. Begodless Washington are now ten thousand free negroes in the District, and less than three thousand slaves. The free blacks are among the most industrious, thrifty and well-behaved persons in the community, despite the oppressive laws which weigh upon them and the more oppressive administration of the laws. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) has since called on me, and told a class of poor whites whose chief occupation is to make the conditions of the negroes more degraded than their own. So it is in Washington. Kidnappers, pimps, deputy jailors and jailoresses of black people, and hangers-on of hood by dogging the blacks. If we could have a law ridding the District of these cattle we would be doing a service to the cause of God. So long as slavery remains the foul creatures will stay too.

Very serious heresies have been exposed by the House Committee on Government Contracts, (known sometimes as the Van Wyck Committee), has raised a cry, or threatened his friends to raise one, against investigation. Of course, why shouldn't they? Yet the people should bear in mind that the Union cause has not yet been disproved. Alexander Cummings has come forward and proved, not that the Committee had proceeded in a hasty manner. He says that he wrote the Committee a letter and accidentally left out the word "was." He meant to have written "Then was retained, but by omitting the word "was," and not being very careful about the punctuation of the sentence, the word, the Committee read and printed it, "I have retained." Was that the fault of the Committee, or of Mr. Cummings? He does not that the *colored* the letter, but thinks it was a great outrage that they didn't alter it so as to make it read as he intended! Yet all that, when we consider the difficulties, and make common cause in parading Mr. Cummings as a martyrand the Committee as Spanish Inquisitors, will effect a job for next contract with Beard for building the fortifications at St. Louis, thousands of people think that he has been most cruelly treated, "persecution, insubordination and fraud," made by the Committee is disproved because the investigation has not made a sufficient case against him. St. Louis. The six or eight pages of the Report treating of this subject have not, I believe, been refuted by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. What is there then before the public upon which to base the assertion that the charges have been disproved? Mr. Fessenden has in the Senate expressly said that he would not undertake to defend that contract.

The Committee are by no means appalled by the onslaught of those whom they have put in the pillory. They are proceeding with the work of exposure, and, if the people will but stand by them, they will be their fault if the country does not learn what becomes of their money. If they choose to expose the rotten spots in the Government, they are fattening on the public misfortunes, well and good. Those who root the bills have a clear right to do so.

The Conduct of the War Committee have had Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, and others, examined with a view to produce a pamphlet entitled "*Causes which have led to the Demoralization of the Army of the Potomac.*" The chief point which has excited considerably some time since, and its circulation was forbidden by the War Department at the instance of the civilian (chief) of the Army of the Potomac (persuasion) who were responsible for the demoralization. The worst division of the army in this respect was that of Sumner, which Gen. Sumner stated when it is known that his Division Quartermaster, on being asked a few days since for his papers, said he "wished he had burned them." He was subsequently dismissed. What the "causes" were, which led to the demoralization, I do not know, but the country will learn in due time. It is to be presumed, however, that they no longer exist.

Gen. Hunter's appointment to the department, consisting of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, gives unmixed satisfaction to those who believe in fighting as a means of bringing the war to a close. The lagged and dyspeptic Sherman has got things in the worst kind of a fix down there, but Hunter will bring it out right. He is not afraid of hurting the rebels—not a bit. There is no reason why Sherman might not have taken Charleston and Savannah with less difficulty than Burnside experienced at Newbern, if he had moved forward with energy and celerity. But he must needs copy the old Fabian of waiting till the enemy get ready to whip you.

The National Wealth and Resources.

The debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion, great as it is, and may and burdensome as it may prove to some of the interests of our country, bears a much lower relation to the wealth and resources of the nation than is generally supposed. By the census of 1860, the true value of the real and personal estate of the United States was estimated at $16,159,616,068—an increase of $8,623,484,041, or 126.45 per cent. as compared with the census of 1850. The following table exhibits the reported wealth of the respective States:

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
Alabama	$155,000,000	$172,500,000
Arkansas	47,254,000	44,000,000
California	64,000,000	73,000,000
Connecticut	244,000,000	149,000,000
Delaware	18,000,000	15,000,000
Florida	17,000,000	17,000,000
Georgia	185,000,000	185,000,000
Illinois	377,000,000	181,000,000
Indiana	531,000,000	181,000,000
Iowa	120,000,000	52,000,000
Kansas	15,000,000	6,000,000
Kentucky	272,000,000	174,000,000
Louisiana	200,000,000	218,000,000
Maine	181,000,000	81,000,000
Maryland	257,000,000	201,000,000
Massachusetts	499,000,000	249,000,000
Michigan	172,000,000	80,000,000
Minnesota	38,000,000	18,000,000
Mississippi	185,000,000	218,000,000
Missouri	331,000,000	114,000,000
New Hampshire	77,000,000	34,000,000
New Jersey	451,000,000	184,000,000
New York	1,052,000,000	540,000,000
North Carolina	172,000,000	131,000,000
Ohio	1,000,000,000	378,000,000
Oregon	20,000,000	15,000,000
Pennsylvania	1,000,000,000	431,000,000
Rhode Island	81,000,000	47,000,000
South Carolina	412,000,000	402,000,000
Tennessee	191,000,000	185,000,000
Texas	212,000,000	154,000,000
Vermont	70,000,000	19,000,000
Virginia	417,000,000	300,000,000
Wisconsin	171,000,000	81,000,000
Total	$12,242,000,000	$8,691,000,000

☞ The loss of the two hundred acres of land upon which Camp Dennison is located, having expired, it is proposed to break up the camp and have only Camp Chase at Columbus.

THE PEA RIDGE VICTORY

THE SHARE OF ILLINOIS TROOPS

From Gen. Julius White's Brigade and Col. Greusel's 36th Ill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

[The brilliant victory of the arms of the Union, recently reported by telegraph, has caused their news to be anticipated by other sources, but as these letters have to do more especially with two of our home Illinois regiments, the 36th Illinois, Col. Greusel's, mustered at Aurora, in Kane county, and the 37th Illinois, or Fremont Rifles, Col. Julius White, mustered at Wright's Grove in this city, we deem them of interest to many of our readers. The letters from the last named regiment, the 37th, are accompanied by diagrams of transactions on both days of the fight.]

THE FIRST DAY.

SUGAR CREEK HILLS, ARK., March 7, 1862.

Heavy firing commenced on our left at noon to-day, between General Conrad Wyman of our side, and Gen. Van Dorn of the rebels. While this was in process, the 1st and 2d Brigades were ordered to Leetown, at which point Gen. McCulloch's troops were advancing on us. Gen. White was ordered into the brush to meet the enemy, while the 1st brigade remained in the rear to protect our right flank.

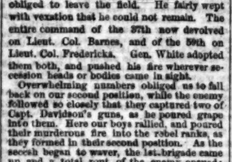
I can better give you an idea of the state of the troops by sending you a diagram of the positions of the forces:

A A A A, Rebels.
B, Rebels Battery.
C, Leetown.
D D D D, Federals.
2, Federal Battery.
3, Davidson's Battery.
4, Sigel's Guns.

Rebel batteries were now in full blast from different points, and the roll of cannon was fearful, all through the forenoon. Gradually our brigade worked round to the left of the enemy, and commenced a murderous fire from our Belgian rifles, which, by the way, are an effective gun as any in the service—and a grand charge was made on the rebel ranks, shot whizzing over the heads of our men and doing terrible work in the enemy's ranks. Here commenced the general rout. The rebels fled in every direction, while our men pursued, stepping over the enemy's dead, which marked the positions of the second in winrows. General Sigel pursued them some nine miles, till the scattering of their men left no longer an enemy to follow.

The mortality among the rebels was awful to behold. Men shot and mangled in every conceivable way lay on each other, and on the day's large share of the deaths seem to have been caused by shell. To add to the horror, the woods took fire after the battle, and the dead rebels were burned and charred in the flames.

Our loss was formed and the field of sulphurous fire, quickly reached. Sigel's batteries were added to those already in operation, and our line formed on the left for their support. Our regiments arrived upon the field and the breathtaking column stretched away to the left, and in the intervals between, fresh cannon were placed until our line was a forest of flame and smoke. The enemy's guns were soon silenced, however, for while we by upon our left, they had been turned upon them, and from was pulled in our very midst. One shot came whistling to the spot where Col. Greusel stood, and he ordered the men to lie down, but he kept his ground to tell the story of death and carnage which ridged around. The ball struck one of Company E, instantly killing



A A A A A, Rebels.
B, Rebels Battery.
C, Cottage.
D D D D, Federals.
1, Sigel's Guns.

him. A dozen others were wounded, some of them mortally, and it is filled with the groans of death and agony. Our men, and the Rebels, fought like demons, and fought to the last with half a mile distant, we went in to their with the bayonet, and the rebels fled, leaving the field in a fearful manner. For a time they were not disposed to give up the contest, and Gen. Curtis rallied his forces and made a fierce charge upon the rebels, but they were driven back by our artillery, who kept up a fire for the rest of the day. Night found the victory complete, and the storm of shot which was rapidly carried among them, and mostly treated the dead and wounded, which lay thickly on the ground. Night came and now closed to play upon us, and we were moved forward, to gather the dead and care for the wounded.

A sharp look-out was kept upon the hills for scouts, and whenever a belated squadron was discovered, a shot was fired to warn them of their danger. Our men were in high spirits, and the cheer to the best of the rebels, which gave vivacious if the hill should pass. Mr. Davis's argument was as silly as his throat. He said that the abolition of slavery in the District would let loose a horde of idle negroes to prey upon society, and so forth, and so forth. Begodless Washington are now ten thousand free negroes in the District, and less than three thousand slaves. The free blacks are among the most industrious, thrifty and well-behaved persons in the community, despite the oppressive laws which weigh upon them and the more oppressive administration of the laws. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) has since called on me, and told a class of poor whites whose chief occupation is to make the conditions of the negroes more degraded than their own. So it is in Washington. Kidnappers, pimps, deputy jailors and jailoresses of black people, and hangers-on of hood by dogging the blacks. If we could have a law ridding the District of these cattle we would be doing a service to the cause of God. So long as slavery remains the foul creatures will stay too.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1862.

Contrabands.

A correspondent writes at Memphis writes: Contrabands, like the magnetic needle, incline to the pole, and make fast time toward the regular regiment by Sir John Franklin. We remind one where very human blackness commended him as a person, unsolicited, action of Africa: "Where do you hail from?" "Culpeper Court-house, Sah!" "What news do you bring?" "Nothing mean, 'cept dars a man lost a mighty good nigger for his morals', and I guess he dun lose some more 'fore night."

The Victory at Newbern.

A full and detailed sketch of the well fought battle of Newbern, between the New England troops, under Gen. Burnside, and the rebel Carolinians, under Gen. Branch, will be found in this morning's TRIBUNE. It was one of the hardest contested engagements of the war. It has vindicated the reputation of the Northeastern section of the country from the contemptuous reproaches cast upon its people for years by the Southerners. The army there was composed almost of eastern men, and principally of men from Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. In numbers they were scarcely equal to those of the enemy, who fought behind well-constructed entrenchments, and near a city from which they could easily draw supplies. Our men were weary from a long march and a night's bivouac in mud and rain, and utterly unacquainted with the country through which they advanced. Yet in generalship and in brave fighting the whole triumph was ours. Our men not only beat back the enemy and took his fortifications, but scattered him in wild dismay and panic.

Each and every regiment did its duty manfully, maneuvering with the utmost coolness under the heaviest discharge of the enemy, and when time came, scaling entrenchments, bayonet in hand, with all the ardor and impetuosity of veterans.

Newbern is important to us, both in a moral and strategic sense. While it puts us in a position to command the railroad at Goldsboro, which is the great Southern route to Richmond, it enables us to close Beaufort, with Fort Macon, in our rear, and renders Beaufort, with Fort Macon, in our rear, it enables us to gather and fortify whatever of Union sentiment remains in the Old North State.

A Pro-Slavery Slander.

It is true that Lincoln is a Republican, but he is only a Republican in name—his principles, as developed in his official capacity, are strictly in conformity with the principles entertained and advocated by the Democratic party.—*Prairie State (Ill.) Democrat.*

The notion seems to prevail among the pro-slavery prints that the President is about to Tyleriza the party that supported and elected him. The base slander originated with the New York *Herald*, and has been repeated by the Chicago *Times*, Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other secession sheets, and has been caught up and echoed by such little pro-slavery prints as the Princeton *Democrat*. The "principles of the President as developed in his official capacity," during the next ninety days, will dispel the fond illusion: One would suppose that they would get a hint of their mistake from his emancipation message, which was sustained by the solid Republican vote in the House of Representatives, and opposed by the sham Democracy. The bill forbidding officers of the army or navy, under penalty of court martial and dismissal from the service, from catching or returning fugitive slaves, received the unbroken vote of the Republicans of the House and Senate, and was opposed with nearly equal unanimity the by "Democratic" members. It was promptly signed by the President, and is now the law of the land. Both these useful, important and indicative measures are "strictly" in accordance with the principles entertained and advocated by the Slavocratic party, and are both heavy blows struck at the peculiar institution, as the sequel will demonstrate. The appointment of Gen. Hunter, a Republican of the radical school, to command the South Carolina Department, and the reinstatement of Gen. Fremont, the author of the famous abolition proclamation, because he embodies the emancipation and confiscation principle, are hints of the sentiments that animate the President's breast, which none can fail to understand and appreciate, except sodden doughfaces and secession sympathizers.

Office Crash at Chicago Times.

At one o'clock yesterday afternoon a very unexpected catastrophe occurred at the location of the *Daily Times*, on Randolph street, near State. The rear building of the office is a large, two-story brick, with a flat, composition roof. It appears that a great quantity of snow, blown from other and higher buildings, had accumulated on this roof, owing to the too heavy for it, and at the hour above named the central portion, embracing an area of about forty feet, suddenly gave way, and, with a tremendous crash, came down into the news-room, demolishing the floor and precipitating cases, racks, tables, "turtles," composing stones, presses and types into the job-room below. Three small presses—one of them a card-press—were very nearly ruined. The four cylinder press, on which the paper is worked, was in a position where it received no injury. The amount of type instantly knocked into pi, was by no means small, including some job and all the newspaper material; indeed, the wreck and ruin of the property was fearful. At the moment of the crash, there were eight or ten employes of the office in the news-room, but, strange to relate, not one of them was seriously hurt. The escape of Mr. Joseph Bennett seemed almost miraculous. Being near the centre of the room, he was caught by the descending rubbish and carried through to the lower floor; yet his only injury was an insignificant bruise. Most of the compositors were near one side of the room—in the act of eating their dinner—which fact doubtless contributed to their safety.

The building is owned by Messrs. Freer, Myrrick & Hamlin. The total loss cannot as yet be correctly estimated, but it must certainly amount to several thousand dollars. Workmen were promptly engaged in repairing the damages and righting up affairs in the office. The proprietors of the *Times* found it impossible, in the mixed confusion of matters, to issue any sheet this morning. Their paper will probably re-appear by to-morrow.

The following note explains itself:

OFFICE CHICAGO TIMES, No. 71 Randolph St.,
CHICAGO, March 26, 1862.

To the Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

You will do us a kindness if you will state that, in consequence of the accident to our establishment yesterday, we are compelled to suspend the issue of *The Times* this (Saturday) morning, and that we shall resume the regular issue to-morrow (Sunday) morning. Very respectfully,

STOUGHT & WORDEN.

Our neighbors have our sympathy in this serious loss and interruption of their business; yet, while the destruction of property is deeply to be deplored, it is a matter of some congratulation that this sudden wreck of a large building was attended with no loss of life or serious bodily injury to any person.

The Embargo of Snow.

The man who went to bed early on Thursday night, and who had not to plod his way through mile upon mile of sidewalk covered knee-deep with snow to reach his home, was a happy fellow. The man who had occasion to be in one portion of the city late on Thursday night, or early on yesterday morning, and whose bed quilts and snuggery were in another part, might be classed as an "unhappy Jerusalem."

Chicago has within two or three weeks had all kinds of weather experiences. First we had it on ice, then embalmed in mud, and now we are smothered in snow. On Thursday the wind veered around to the Northeast, the drizzling rain of the day previous was congealed, and snow commenced to fall—and it continued to fall, as though the heavens had suddenly been transformed into one immense feather bed, and some careless chambermaid had cut it full of holes and the feathers were being shaken out by myriads of unseen angel hands upon us poor mortals below. It is safe to say that between the hours of six P. M. on Thursday, until six A. M. yesterday, there was a fall of a foot of snow upon an average. In places it was three in depth. In others, where the wind had a fair chance at it, it was sufficiently to cover a small man, body, boots and—pantaloons.

Our friend Windhelaka, who had recovered from the effects of his late entanglement with the heops of the young lady on the day when Chicago was recorded "In the Mud," got up early—about eleven o'clock A. M. was very early for him—looked out of his window, saw the snow and shuddered. Went out into the back yard. Stopped when he supposed there was bottom. There was. But it was not exactly where he supposed it to be—in fact he did not reach it until the snow reached his chin, and his head disappeared. When found, the servant maid, came out to empty a pail of slop water over some stray cats, that had taken up their quarters in the cousins of her mother, and found the place where his head had passed by some, rusted. Some was discharging yesterday.

☞ On the 8th inst., the snow was some 4 feet deep in Chicago; yesterday, it was a fresh foot in Town lots.

☞ Rev. John H. Lozier, Chaplain of the 37th Indiana regiment, who wrote to the Cincinnati *Commercial* the account of Col. Hazzard's brutality, (which we copied at the time,) has been court-martialed, and suspended from duty for six months. The court found that the Chaplain told the truth, and say that his offence was simply the misconduct of arraigning a superior officer before an improper and incompetent tribunal. The finding thus bears more hardly upon Col. Hazzard, (who has been removed from his command,) than upon Rev. Mr. Lozier, who first exposed him.

☞ The Detroit *Tribune* exposes the signs and correspondence of a secret anti-war and anti-tax society in that State, of which the *Free Press* is the treasonable organ. It is permitted to use some of the information gathered by agents of the Government. There are (or were) clubs in all the principal towns of the State, and the arrest of "Democrats" at Lapeer, over which the *Free Press* made such a howl, was because it was found they were the agents instrumental in creating these clubs and keeping up communications between them.

☞ One of the most revolting incidents of the war is the treatment of our soldiers who were killed at Ball's Bluff. A correspondent who visited that battle-field with Gen. Geary last Tuesday morning says that it offered. "The ghastliest spectacle ever seen, thirty or forty bodies, or skeletons rather, for crows and hogs had left but little else, protruding from the slight earth that did not cover them; here a head, or an arm, or a leg."

☞ Miles Greenwood celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of the Eagle Iron Works, at Cincinnati, by a banquet and ball given to the employes, 1,100 in number, last Wednesday afternoon and evening. It was stated in the speeches that during the past year over 40,000 old flint lock muskets had been rifled, at these Works, besides 130 bronze guns, etc.

☞ Gen. Rosecrans has issued orders announcing to the troops under his command the probable early coming of Gen Fremont, to assume command of the new "Mountain Department," and directing them to be prepared to report to the proper headquarters.

☞ The American Telegraph Company has been mulcted at New York in $13,481 damages, for a failure to deliver in time a dispatch that would have saved $10,000. The company seem to be visited with the urgent necessity, and received an extra price upon condition that it should not fail.

☞ Last summer the bushwhackers of Western Virginia were "sworn" by the score and let off. It is now the chief business of the Federal garrisons to re-arrest them, for a continuance of the practice. One has been arrested in Gilmer county, who was "sworn" twice.

☞ The State of Arkansas has spent two millions five hundred thousand dollars to serve the rebellion. This is nearly eight dollars a head for every free person in the State.

☞ Gen. Wise is reported to have left Richmond with his command, on Wednesday, for Wise, where he will be joined by Gen. Floyd, who is said to be at Pound Gap. The body has been joined with those of several other field officers, and was followed by a number of the first men of Virginia, who had been killed by Captain Eddy, delivered to his friends and received to Elizabeth City. An incident during the disinterment of the remains of Captain Ashby, illustrates the high spirit of the rebels, and illustrates the character of this bold unscrupulous man.

As the body was removed from the soil prushed from the face, several of the Rhode Islanders exclaimed, "See here, Captain, this is the old man that sold us paper and envelopes at Annapolis!" Captain Eddy scrutinized the features of the dead Captain and acknowledged the identity of the performer in these two characters. The men stated that on the day of their departure from the north school grounds at Annapolis, an apparently old man, rather shabbily dressed, appeared within the grounds and sold the Rhode Islanders supplies in striking their tents, selling letter paper and envelopes bearing showy Union devices. They were amused by the peculiar appearance of the man and the nature of his wares. He asked them where they were going, when they were going, and how many of them there were, which questions they were of course, unable to answer. Major Wright came up soon after and urged the men to use all possible speed in completing their preparations to embark. He replied that "the men were having a little fun with the "old chap" who was selling them paper.

That Captain Wise, was in Annapolis and within the navy yard, in disguise, during the time of the departure of the Burnside expedition, I have, not the slightest doubt, nor have the officers who recognized in his remains the old paper seller, a shrewd, active, intelligent man of his well known daring would be likely to undertake the more especially as the destination of the expedition was perfectly well known to General Wise, who was in command of the Department of North Carolina. There was a double incentive for Gov. Wise's son to ascertain the force in his opponent's fleet.

Several others among the captured prisoners were recognized by our soldiers, who had purchased various articles from them. One in particular, who had sold illustrations of the public buildings of Baltimore folded in the form of a rose, was recognized among the prisoners, and was asked by our man if he had "any more roses of Baltimore to sell." Lieut. Richter, of the 28th Massachusetts, recognized in Lieut. Seddon, who was killed inside the breastwork on the 8th, a man from whom he purchased a silver watch at Camp Hicks, near Annapolis. Seddon represented himself to be a Baltimorean, and was engaged in selling watches